Hear Clarence Hathaway on Austria at Cooper Union Tonight at 7 P. M.

CIRCULATION DRIVE
New Subs Received Feb. 19th:
Daily ..... 61 Saturday 3
Total to date .. 757 Total 385

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

Vol. XI, No. 46 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879 — NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1934 — WEATHER: Snow, warmer. — (Six Pages) — Price 3 Cents

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Ford Flays Lynchers Despite Heckling By Senators at Hearing

Declares Bill Gives New Weapon to Lynchers and Strike-Breakers

BY MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—James W. Ford, representative of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, gained the opportunity to testify by registering a dramatic demand for it in the Senate Sub-committee's hearing on the Costigan-Wagner "anti-lynching" bill, but was forced to leave the witness stand before he concluded by Senators objecting to the "radical" tinge of his views.

Speaking over continual, bitterly provocative interruptions by Senator Dietrich of Illinois, Ford attacked the bill's definition of a "mob" and declared it would be used against strikers and anti-lynching demonstrations. He assailed the bill for its complete avoidance of the question of legal lynchings.

"What do you mean?" Dietrich exploded. "What do you mean—legal lynchings?"

"I mean frame-ups," Ford returned. "Frame-ups, as in the Scottsboro case."

Forced Senate Committee to Hear Him

As the last half-hour of the hearing arrived, Ford, who had been promised an opportunity to speak, but had been denied it during two days of hearings, walked forward as a witness concluded in the large hearing room, and said: "I understand this is the final session of this hearing. I have come here to speak for the League for Struggle for Negro Rights, and I demand that I be allowed to do so."

Senator Van Nuys of Indiana, Chairman of the Sub-Committee,

(Continued on Page 2)

James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader, who spoke at the Senate Committee hearing today on the Costigan anti-lynching bill.

Dimitroff to Stay in Prison, Says Goering

Nazis Murder Renegade Who Balked at Facing Ernst Thaelmann

LONDON, Feb. 21.—"George Dimitroff is now safely behind lock and bolt—that's where he belongs, and he will certainly stay there for the time being. Such a man is much too dangerous to be let loose on human society. I told him in court he deserved the gallows."

This statement by Hermann Wilhelm Goering, head of the Nazi secret police and right-hand man of Hitler, was published as an interview in British papers yesterday.

The newspapers today announce that the Soviet embassy in Berlin has as yet had no answer to its demand that George Dimitroff, Vasil Taneff, and Blagoi Popoff, who have been made Soviet citizens, be released to go to the Soviet Union.

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Traitor Recanted "Confession"

BERLIN, Feb. 21. — Kattner, the renegade Communist who was to be a state witness against Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, at his forthcoming "treason trial," was murdered by the Nazi secret police, it has been definitely established.

The police had announced that he was assassinated by Communists, and used this pretext to murder John Scheer, a leading member of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party, and three other Communists who had been held in prison for many weeks before the death of Kattner on Feb. 1.

It has been definitely learned, however, that Kattner had already withdrawn a part of the "confessions" he had bargained to make against Thaelmann, and the secret police became convinced that he would break down and fail them if put on the witness stand.

An additional proof of this is the fact that the murderer, although he committed his deed in broad daylight, was able to vanish without leaving a trace, and the police issued daily reports of their inability ti find him.

Hathaway to Speak at 6 Mass Meets on Austrian Uprising

All N. Y. C. Sections to Rally Workers Against Dollfuss Terror

NEW YORK.—Stirred by the report given by Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, at the St. Nicholas Arena Tuesday night on the Austrian situation before a crowd of 8,000 workers, mass meetings in every section of New York are being arranged for this and the coming week.

The purpose will be for rallying all workers for the defense of the heroic Austrian proletariat, to protest the hangings and bloody torture of the Austrian Socialists and Communists.

Each of the six mass meetings will be addressed by Comrade Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, Socialist, as well as non-Party workers and members of the American Federation of Labor, are urged to attend these meetings to hear the truth of the Austrian uprising against Fascism. One of the main topics to be taken up is the need for a united front of all workers for the struggle against fascism.

The meetings will be held in the following places:

DOWNTOWN.—Tonight at 7 p.m. Cooper Union, 8th St. near Third Ave.

BRONX.—Friday, Feb. 23, 7:30 p. m. Ambassador Hall 3875 Third Ave. near Claremont Parkway.

BROWNSVILLE.—Saturday, Feb. 24, 7:30 p.m. Hinsdale Workers Club, 568 Sutter Ave.

MIDTOWN.—Monday, Feb. 28, 7:30 p.m. Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St. near Third Ave.

WILLIAMSBURGH. — Wednesday, Feb. 28, 7:30 p. m. Grand Paradise Ballroom (formerly Miller's Assembly), 318 Grand St. near Havemeyer, Brooklyn.

BORO PARK.—Thursday, March 1, Linden Heights Community Center, 45th St. and Ninth Ave.

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Answer Fake NRA Hearing by Raising Workers' Demands

AN EDITORIAL

GENERAL JOHNSON has announced that beginning next Tuesday a broad public hearing will be flung open for the airing of all complaints against the N.R.A.

Why this sudden call for public hearings? The mounting, deep-going discontent with the actual way the N.R.A. is working out, and in view of the rising tempo of strike struggles, the Roosevelt regime is beginning to fear the disillusionment of the masses with the N.R.A.

Besides, certain sections of the petty-bourgeoisie, driven to the wall by the powerful aid to the big trusts, are raising complaints, as shown by the small-owners' cleaners and dyers strike in New York.

In preparing for the strengthening of the monopoly and anti-working class sections of the N.R.A., and in order to permit Green and others of the A. F. of L. leadership, to parade as "critics" of the N.R.A., to blow off a lot of steam, General Johnson has announced these public hearings.

General Johnson wants these hearings rushed through, so, without previous warnings he declares they begin next Tuesday and end March 5.

The fact stands out boldly that the Communist analysis of the N.R.A. from its very conception has proved true a thousand-fold.

Against the efforts of General Johnson, President Roosevelt, and the A. F. of L. officials to use the hearings as a lightning-rod, to divert the gathering storm of strike struggles, the Communist and militant workers in the trade unions should arouse the workers to action.

The workers, the revolutionary trade unions, the rank and file opposition in the A. F. of L. should be at these hearings and let the voice of the workers, with their demands from the shops, be heard.

At the same time, in every shop, in every factory, in every union, we must raise the issue of opening the codes, demanding increased wages to meet the rising cost of living.

We should gather the evidence of all the criminal acts of the N.R.A., in strikebreaking, in foisting company unions on the workers, in the wholesale discrimination against Negroes, in smashing the workers' rights, in lowering their standard of living.

We must utilize these hearings to show up the fascist nature of the N.R.A., and at the same time to start actions in the shops for organization and struggle against the slave codes, and for increased wages, for union recognition.

We must expose the fakery of the Johnson appeal for public hearing, and at the same time utilize the ferment, the disillusionment, the discussion and discontent to develop the broadest united front actions against the N.R.A. and for an improvement in the workers' living conditions.

This task rests mainly on the Districts of the Communist Parties, on the revolutionary trade unions, and on the rank and file oppositions in the A. F. of L. unions.

The Daily Worker appeals to all workers in the shops to rush in their experiences with the N.R.A. so we can confront General Johnson and the working class with the facts of how the N.R.A. actually is working out in lowering the workers' living standard and oppressing their unions.

British Agent Meets Hitler to Forge Anti Soviet War Front

British-Nazi Alliance Is Revealed by Private News Agency

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Captain Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal and special representative of the British Foreign Office, on a tour of European capitals to organize the anti-Soviet front, is holding two conferences today with Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Baron Neurath, following a preliminary conference yesterday.

He is making the private negotiations, which cannot be put into a formal diplomatic note, which are necessary to a complete agreement between the two countries as to the conditions of joint action in the coming imperialist attack on the Soviet Union.

Germany is simultaneously drawing Czechoslovakia closer into the anti-Soviet front by negotiating a ten-year pact between the two countries which recognizes the present frontiers of Czechoslovakia, and removes one cause of conflict between the two countries.

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British-Nazi Deal Confirmed

NEW YORK.—The New York Evening Post today publishes confirmation of the statement made long ago by the Communist Party regarding a secret agreement between Great Britain and Nazi Germany. The "Post" quotes a confidential news source revealing the fact that when the British-French-Italian note regarding Austrian independence was issued last week, Sir John Simon assured Adolf Hitler that Great Britain had not committed itself to any action against Germany. The publication of this note was immediately followed by the broadcasting of a Nazi ultimatum to Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria to submit before noon, Feb. 28, or face an energetic Nazi assault.

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Japan In New Provocation

NEW YORK.—Japan has begun a campaign of open accusation that the Soviet Union is preparing to attack it. Such statements have been made incredible even to capitalist editors for a long time through the firm, active peace policy of the Soviet Union. An inspired dispatch from Mukden, Manchuria, published in the New York Times today, opens a new campaign of Japanese provocations by declaring that "Japanese leaders in Manchuria are becoming alarmed over the possibility that Russia may initiate hostilities against Japan and Manchukuo."

Roosevelt Continues Drastic Firing Of C.W.A. Men; Coal, Food Denied To All the Discharged Workers

Government Stops All Payments for Coal to Jobless

NO FOOD TO CWA MEN

Even Rotten Pork Is Denied Those on CWA Projects

NEW YORK.—The Roosevelt government has taken steps to drastically curtail the distribution of coal and food to the unemployed, it became known today. Harry L. Hopkins, who acts for Roosevelt as president of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, yesterday ended payment for coal to the jobless. Hopkins terminated the arrangement whereby the Federal Relief Administration has borne the cost of coal shipped to replace withdrawals from New York yards on order of state administrators. Beginning yesterday, Hopkins let it be known, the federal government will not pay for the shipment of this coal to the unemployed.

This information was made public in New York yesterday by Scott G Lamb, of the Anthracite Institute who is agent for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. Lamb announced that "Federal co-operation with state and local administrators in the distribution of relief coal is at an end."

In plain terms, the Roosevelt government has stopped paying for coal or even shipping of coal for the unemployed.

On Feb. 15 the order went out that no C.W.A. workers, no matter what their need or the size of their family, are to be given any of the food distributed by the federal government. This food, given out by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, headed by Hopkins, was supposed to be in the form of supplementary relief, consisting of butter, beans, pork, etc.

The C.W.A. State Administrator Colt of New Jersey, upon order of Hopkins, issued the instruction: "You will cease to issue surplus commodities to persons employed on C.W.A. projects." This order went to all states. Thus a C.W.A. worker getting $4.20 under the new wage scales, can get no supplementary relief, even rotten government pork or beans.

Mary Van Kleeck Urges House To Act on Social Insurance Bill

Backed by Noted Professionals, Tells "Labor" Committee Only Workers' Bill Meets Needs

(Daily Workers Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. — "Only such an inclusive bill as the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), can meet the urgent need of the present, "Mary VanKleek, director of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, on behalf of the organizing Committee of the professional workers' Association, testified late this afternoon before the House Labor Committee considering social legislation.

Well-Known Professionals Sign

The appearance of Mary Van Kleeck, demanding the enactment of the Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill was preceded by a telegram from the Professional Workers' Group, calling for its enactment, which was signed by professionals well known in their fields, including college professors, social workers, architects, writers, etc. Those signing the telegram included Dorothy W. Douglas, Joseph Gillman, Jennie Berman, Mary Boretz, Eleanor Colt, Estelle Cooper, Jacob Fisher, Mordecai Gorelick, Louis Hacker, E. Lonberg-Holm, Maxwell Hyde, C. Theodore Larson, Max Lerner, Cora Lieberman, Katherine D. Lumpkin, Lois MacDonald, Eugene Schoen, Jules E. Korchien and Ernestine L. Friedmann.

Mary Van Kleeck's Speech

Mary Van Kleeck, in her speech before the Labor Committee, gave six reasons why the professional workers support the Workers' Bill, declaring that it meets the needs of large numbers of industrial workers, who have gone on record for the bill in their unions, etc.; that the bill includes all unemployed workers; that it provides for the funds to come from taxation on large incomes, "thus serving to bring about the much-needed new distribution of consumers' purchasing power by diversion from investments to current purchases"; that it lays no burden on the earnings of the workers; it sets no time limit upon receipt of compensation; it would operate at once and not wait a long period for accumulation of reserves, and that it will be administered by the workers and farmers.

Gives Perkins' Figures

The government figures issued by the Department of Labor on Feb. 20, yesterday, were cited by Mary Van Kleeck to show that the unemployment crisis can be overcome only by the passage of the bill. These figures show the index of unemployment in manufacturing in January as only 69.3 per cent, and payrolls only 49.4 per cent, taking the average for 1926 as 100. In non-manufacturing the figures are "even more alarming," she declared.

These figures make it clear, Mary Van Kleeck stated, "that industry is not taking back workers fast enough nor restoring earnings to a level which can prevent the lowering of standards of living with all of the accompanying distress for American workers. Moreover this means that the consumers' market in the United States will continue to be restricted, thus leading to increased unemployment."

Mary Van Kleeck then referred to the layoffs of C.W.A. workers and

(Continued on Page 2)

Caseyville, Ill. Town Board Indorses Bill for Social Insurance

CASEYVILLE, Ill., Feb. 21.—The Village Board of Caseyville, Ill., has indorsed the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). The members of the board also individually signed the petition of the Unemployment Councils demanding the immediate enactment of the Workers Bill.

The Village Board members signing the petition for immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, are: — Paul Wendt, carpenter; Philip Staden, mine worker; Virgil Strueb; A. D. Haig, miner; C. A. Weissert, farmer; Leonard H. Elliott, carpenter; G. T. Haig, city clerk.

Gov't Threatens to Revoke Citizenship, Deport Emil Gardos

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 21.—Emil Gardos, militant worker's leader, will be tried before federal officials here March 1 on charges of activity in the working-class movement, with a view to revocation of his citizenship papers and deportation to fascist Hungary.

The International Labor Defense, mobilizing mass and legal defense for Gardos, has joined with the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born in a call for protests against this action, to be sent to Judge Geiger and U. S. Attorney Husting, Federal Building, Milwaukee, and to Attorney General Homer Cummings, Washington, D. C.

Twenty Per Cent Fired In Illinois; Wages Are Cut

SOUTH HEAVIEST HIT

Ten Per Cent Fired in State of Missouri

NEW YORK.—Firing of 572,500 additional C. W. A. workers throughout the country and cutting of C. W. A. wages to 30 cents an hour, upon the orders of President F. D. Roosevelt, is going forward in all states. Heaviest firing occurs in the South, especially in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and California. Every week, according to the orders of the Roosevelt government, hundreds of thousands more are to be fired. The wages of the C.W.A. workers are now $4.50 in rural and $7.20 in urban centers.

The National Unemployment Councils emphasizes to all local councils and workers organizations the necessity of calling immediate Emergency Conferences in all sections to fight against the firing of the millions of C.W.A. workers by President Roosevelt.

The National Unemployment Councils calls for immediate broad united front action against the layoffs, and for jobs or relief for all unemployed. The Councils urge the setting up of job committees and C.W.A. workers unions on all C.W.A. jobs and the holding of marches, demonstrations and delegations to the C.W.A. offices and to the relief offices to demand immediate jobs and relief, and union conditions and wages on all C.W.A. jobs.

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(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—C.W.A. Administrator Chase on orders of Roosevelt, has wired all C.W.A. county offices that "the total number of all C.W.A. and C.W.S. employes in your county working during the week of Feb. 23 shall be reduced more or less than twenty per cent depending on rural or urban classification."

Copies of this telegram, firing 20 per cent of the C.W.A. workers, on instructions of Rooseevlt, were also sent to all county Emergency Relief Committees in Illinois with instructions to "render assistance" in the carrying through of the firing.

The telegram of Chase also instructs that wages of all C.W.A. workers shall be reduced to "not less than thirty cents an hour."

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Ten Percent Fired in Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—A ten per cent reduction in either the number of men employed or working hours on all local C.W.A. work was ordered throughout the state by state C.W.A. director W. Crossley. This week's payroll will be reduced $100,000 by this order. He said the order was "on demands from Washington."

Note—See page 3 for other C.W.A. news.

La Guardia Backs Tax on Workers in Place of Relief

Asks RFC Funds to Pay Bankers, Would Put Tax on Workers

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, pleading here before the House Labor Committee for Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans which he can use to pay city debts and interest to bankers, at the same time advocated "a form of unemployment insurance" which would tax the workers for the insurance funds.

LaGuardia proposed that "we take what we are spending now, pool it all, and tax employes and employers of industry and establish a system of unemployment insurance." It was obvious that LaGuardia opposes the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) and favors a "system of unemployment insurance," not only where the workers are taxed, but which would bar those sixteen million now totally jobless from any insurance.

LaGuardia made it clear that he requested R.F.C. funds not for the payment of unemployment relief to the million jobless in New York City, but to "balance the budget."

Communist Leaders Will Speak at Red Press Affair, Mar. 4

Leading American Communists will attend the "Red Press Banquet," March 4 at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue. They will extend revolutionary greetings to delegates of organizations, and individuals who will be awarded Red Press certificates on that night for their support of the campaign for the new printing press for the papers of the revolutionary movement.

Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party will be the main speaker. James W. Ford, leading Negro Communist member of the Central Committee, and leader of the workers in Harlem; Charles Crumbein, district organizer of the Communist Party in New York; and Moissaye Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit will give their greetings to the supporters of the revolutionary press.

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, who will be chairman, will present the certificates. He will call the banquet to order at 7.30 p. m.

Organizations who have contributed to the Press fund, are invited to send their delegates to the banquet. If their contribution has been $5 or more, they will receive their certificates at that time. Certificates will be awarded to individuals who have contributed $1 or more.

All organizations are invited to send their delegates to the banquet. All individuals are invited to attend, as an act of solidarity, and demonstration of their support of the revolutionary press. Tickets are $1 per person, and reservations should be sent at once to Press Committee, Box 136, Station D. All proceeds will be added to campaign funds to go towards paying for the $22,000 printing press that is now being installed for our revolutionary papers.

7,000 Hear Clarence A. Hathaway on Austrian Events and the United Front

2 Y. P. S. L. Members Speak; Barred from S.P. Meet; Speak at Arena

By HARRY GANNES

NEW YORK. — That the revolutionary events in Austria have caused a tremendous political quickening among the American workers, Socialists, Communists, non-party, and trade union members, was given powerful emphasis by the overflow meeting at St. Nicholas Arena Tuesday night.

Over 7,000 workers jammed into the hall to hear Comrade Clarence Hathaway, Daily Worker editor, report on the Austrian workers' armed struggle against fascism and the necessity of a united front of all workers to combat fascist developments in the United States and throughout the world.

Not an inch of standing space was left. City police and fire authorities closed the hall, while it is estimated over one thousand more workers tried in vain to gain entrance.

Called by the Communist Party of the New York District, the meeting was attended by thousands of workers not members of the Communist Party. Many Socialist workers were present, including Socialist leaders and functionaries. There were vast numbers of trade union members anxious to learn the political lessons of the Austrian uprising.

Comrade Hathaway was given a spontaneous, cheering greeting when he stepped onto the platform. The entire audience rose and sang the "International." Cheering broke out again when he began to make his main report.

I have hardly ever seen so well-disciplined, so earnest and intent an audience of such size. Not since the days of the Russian Revolution has there been such political intensity and desire to learn revolutionary lessons, never has the expression for the need of unity against fascism been so great, as expressed at this meeting.

Before Charles Krumbein, District Organizer of the Communist Party, and chairman, opened the meeting, the perturbation of the Socialist leaders, their fear of the growing united front expressed itself by a rare move. Outside, leaders of the Young People's Socialist League were mobilized to distribute leaflets signed by a

Vast Political Awakening Follows in Train of the Austrian Uprising

name entirely new to the Socialist Party—namely, "Rank and File Socialist Workers."

"We have sent an official delegation to the Y. P. S. L. members distributing these leaflets just outside the door," announced Comrade Krumbein. "We invited them to take the floor and state their position to this audience. They refused to accept the invitation."

It was publicly announced before the meeting that Socialists were invited to speak. Two members of the Y. P. S. L. took the floor, and one non-Party worker, formerly a member of the Socialist Party, addressed the workers present.

After a brilliant analysis of the Austrian events, and the role of the Social-Democratic leaders, Comrade Hathaway devoted the major part of his speech to the question of the united front.

"The Socialist leaders can try all the provocations they wish," he declared. "They can organize all of the schutzbunds they wish." He referred to the fact that Socialist leaders were organizing Socialist bands to attack Communists. ("In reply," said Hathaway, "we will organize workers' defense corps, not to attack Socialists, but to attack our main enemy,

(Continued on Page 3)

Speeches of Young Socialists, Barred From Own YPSL Meet, Made at Communist Party Open Meeting

The following speeches were made by two rank and file members of the Young People's Socialist League at the Open Membership of the Communist Party held at the St. Nicholas Arena, Tuesday night. Neither Bernard Mishkin nor Pete Mietinen were permitted to attend the membership meeting of the Y. P. S. L. on Tuesday evening, although they are both in good standing, with their dues fully paid.

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By BERNARD MISHKIN, Y.P.S.L. Manhattan Br. No. 10

Comrades of the Communist Party and Young Communist League:

(Thunderous applause)

Another comrade and I have just returned from the general membership meeting of the Young Peoples Socialist League held in the Rand School tonight. We who are members of the Y. P. S. L. and members of the Socialist Party were not allowed to attend. When we arrived there we were met by members of the Executive Committee of the Y. P. S. L. and told we were suspended. The other comrade Mietenen, was not given any reasons for his suspension. When I asked why I was suspended they told me I had written a letter to the Daily Worker, that I criticized the Party in a non-party organ. I told them I did not criticize the Socialist Party but gave my own personal impression of what had happened at the Garden.

They told me that, well, I had labelled Algernon Lee a liar. I told them that I did call Algernon Lee a liar but that was not criticism, that was classification. (Laughter.)

Comrades, the leadership of the Socialist Party has inaugurated a wholesale series of expulsions, trying to stiffle all United Front feeling, but the workers of the Socialist Party are realizing that now the United Front is more necessary than ever. They will continue to fight for the United Front. The leadership of the Socialist Party will not stiffle or stamp out that feeling. (Applause).

One more word comrades. At the door here there were passed out some very curious documents obviously by members of the Y. P. S. L. It is unnecessary to say that this document is a huge lie. There is in it a huge joke, too. It is signed—"rank and file socialist workers." The point is this. That not only was this document manufactured by Socialist leaders but it had to be passed out by Y. P. S. S. L. leaders. (Thunderous applause).

By PETE MIETINEN, Y.P.S.L. Branch No. 5, S. P. Borough Park Brooklyn, N. Y.

Just why were Comrade Mishkin and I refused admittance to the special membership meeting of the Young Peoples Socialist League at the Rand School tonight? For the simple reason that we in the League have fought for the united front; because as rank and file members of the League we realized that now the urge and need for unity is more imperative than ever before, especially in view of what has happened in Austria during the last week. Due to the fact that we have been fighting for unity we went there tonight.

We got cards yesterday informing

(Continued on Page 3)

Morgan's Man, Swope, Tells How NRA Aided Giant Electric Trust

Relates at the Hearing on Connery Bill Methods Used to Drive Men

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. — The leading fascist twins of the predatory National Recovery Administration, General Hugh S. Johnson and his intellectual mentor, Gerard Swope, testified today to the service which N.R.A. has rendered big business before the fake Connery 30-hour five-day week bill.

Swope, co-author of the prematurely announced Swope plan for absorption of the N.R.A. apparatus by the top segment of finance and industrial capital, until a week ago an active member of the strike-breaking National Labor Board, and President of J. P. Morgan's General Electric Company, admitted that under the N.R.A. electrical code, he can drive his workers an unlimited number of hours a week provided they averaged 36 hours a week over a year's period. This is done, he admitted, by laying-off the men during the slack seasons.

"In spite of the presence of General Johnson I'll compliment the electrical industry on getting away with its N.R.A. code," said Committee-member Reuben T. Wood, Democrat of Missouri.

"I'm proud of it and accept your remark in the spirit in which you meant," Swope replied.

What Swope Expected

The N.R.A., said Swope, has done what he "expected" of it. "It has done a fine job." Asked whether he thought the N.R.A. would be made "permanent," Swope declared: "I hope that something will be worked out of the N.R.A. that will be permanent. If you use the N.R.A. as a foundation and build from that I'm with you."

"Trade associations have made remarkable progress under the N.R.A.," he added. Asked whether he had "anything to do with the formulation of the N.R.A.," Swope replied that he had "discussed" its formulation "with a number of people," though it is common knowledge that he and other monopolists dictated the N.R.A. structure.

Not one member of the committee, which has distinguished itself by launching feeble demagogic thrusts when not kowtowing to their real masters, contradicted Swope's outrageous lie that "the maximum hours of the codes have all been agreed to by labor."

In explaining that in some of his plants the workers at times labor under 30 hours a week and that "when we have more employment we hope to work the code maximum of 36 hours," Swope adduced John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America and a buddy of his on the National Board, in his support. "Take the U. M. W. A., a strong organization under Mr. Lewis' leadership; they clamored for 30 hours and they took 40 hours."

Stimulated Company Unions

Representative Walter Nesbit, Democrat of Illinois, a Representative in the House of the Progressive Miners of America, was careful not to speak harshly of the N.R.A. "I think sometimes that the N.R.A. has stimulated the company union," he told Swope.

"Don't you think that employers should be fairer and should leave the union under the men," Nesbit begged of Swope.

"Don't you think that a board working under this bill, on which there would be an employer like yourself or Walter Teagle (the Standard Oil Company) or Alfred Sloan (General Motors) and an employe representative like Mr. Green (A. F. of L.) would put many people to work?" Connery of Massachusetts deferentially asked Swope.

"The thing to do is to work under the N.R.A." Swope answered despite the fact that Connery's "thirty-four hour" bill would be admittedly nullified by the granting of exemptions in each industry and by the fact that it would quickly be used as another spread-the-work (spread-the-misery) plan.

The demagogic politicians on the Committee know this and are using it in an attempt to ward off discussion by the workers, while Swope does not want to lose any time in the process of formally cementing the N. R. A. into employer organizations. The Connery bill he considered "too rigid."

Labor's "Rights"

With a straight face, Swope pointed to Section 7a as granting labor's "right to organize."

"Do you believe, Mr. Swope," asked Representative Matthew A. Dunn, Democrat of Pennsylvania, "that the laboring men has as much right to organize as the capitalists, who are combined in one gigantic organization. I don't want to be severe in my question, but I just want to get an answer to my question."

"Unqualifiedly so, that right is given under Section 7a," replied Swope, the head of one of the worst company shops in the country.

Dunn then pleaded with the big boss to "get together" and be a nice boy. "I have found that when labor tries to organize, the capitalists gets workers to go among them as spies; I know...can't you men of industry get together and do something for men who get hurt in industry? Doing that you stand a better chance of getting into heaven than you do now..."

Ernest Lundeen, the Minnesota Farmer-Laborite who has introduced the workers' unemployment bill in the house, informed Swope that it would be "a crime not to enact this (Connery) bill."

Johnson approved the Connery bill provided "it is thoroughly understood that flexibility (to increase hours — S. W.) would be as great as it is now under the N.R.A."

The N.R.A. Administrator's declaration that more than 90 per cent of the employers have cooperated with the N.R.A. elicited from Representative Fred A. Hartley profound admiration. "As a Republican on this Committee, I want to compliment General Johnson on the way he has handled the N.R.A. codes," he said.

Borrowing a leaf from the Hoover book of ostrich-like demagogy, Johnson intoned: "I think that the President has seen to it that every man and woman is fed. The President said, 'no one would starve', and no one has."

In pointing out that "without flexibility the 30 hour law would create chaos . . . some industries would have to work 48 hours," Johnson brazenly declared that he took "personal pride and responsibility for increasing the auto code" from 36 to 40 hours. Of course, "I've already said that if I had to do it again, I wouldn't do it," he added, using the same excuse he used when he signed the code with his assistants Green, of the A. F. of L. and Lewis of the U. M. W. A.

Discussion of the need for shorter hours in the coal code brought out Johnson's admiration for and reliance on the notorious Lewis. "There ought to be shorter hours if there could be. I think that John L. Lewis would tell you that. He doubts the practicability of shortening hours in the coal industry," he declared.

"Don't you know that the U. M. W. A. just went on record ordering their officers to get shorter hours?" asked Nesbit.

"Of course, we're all striving for that goal," replied Johnson.

On the election of union in the coal fields, Johnson stated that "if the men vote for the U. M. W. A. or the P. M. A. they ought to have it," despite the fact that the N.R.A. has taken orders from the U. S. Steel Corporation, the bulwark of the fight against real unionism. Johnson did not mention the National Miners Union, the choice of the miners in New Mexico and Utah.

"I saw an account that you either aided in or drafted the selective draft act," Lundeen informed Johnson.

"I helped a little bit." After hearing a list of industries which work their slaves from 48 to 56 hours a week, Johnson nevertheless opined that "industry would take a backsomersault if a thirty hour bill were passed."

Of course, he knows there's no danger of such legislation being passed.

It is significant that Chairman Connery tried to help Johnson erase the effect of his November 1 admission that 'the Swope plan is a thing he and I have talked over for years. I am in thorough agreement with him. It is almost a joint announcement." This admission on the next day, when its prematureness was realized, became "an ultimate ideal."

And so, when Connery asked Johnson whether the rumor that the March 5 code authority conference is the first action of "a fascist movement" is correct, the General replied quickly, "No. The idea is to get some consistency."

Settlement in Move To Throttle Genuine Fire-Trap Protest

Rejects Cooperation of Other Groups; Plans "Mourning" Parade

NEW YORK. — Officials of the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, 74 St. Marks Pl., which was attended by the five children burned to death in Saturday's tenement fire, have refused the cooperation of scores of East Side organizations and groups in protest against the fire hazards which exist in tenements throughout the East Side.

This was revealed in a telephone conversation with Miss Lydia Banning, head co-worker at the Stuyvesant House, who admitted that different groups had been telephoning her all day Monday, offering their aid in a united protest.

A committee meeting, held at the Stuyvesant House, Monday afternoon, decided that it would head a parade of its own settlement children to City Hall "some time on Thursday."

"The parade will be limited only to the children of this settlement, who knew the dead children intimately," Miss Banning declared.

"Don't you think that a protest which included all organized groups on the East Side, groups whose members face the same dangers and horrible deaths, would be far more effective?" Miss Banning was asked.

She replied by evading the main issue: "We plan to invite the cooperation of other groups and organizations afterward," she said.

"Our own children" to which Miss Banning referred are the children of poor workers in New York's most notorious slum area, children who face similar deaths in the East Side's crowded and filthy fire traps.

One group, however, has refused to capitulate to the settlement's evasions and timidity—the Young Pioneers, who have called on all working class children to take part in a mass parade to City Hall on Thursday.

The Pioneer parade, to which all children are invited, will demand the immediate removal of workers children and their families from old tenement fire traps into modern apartment houses, with no increase in rent.

Children will gather in mass at 7th St. and Ave. A at 10:30 a.m. today and will march past the scene of the fire, 40 E. 7th St., and then on to City Hall.

ANTI-WAR MEETING IN BRONX

Gil Green, National Secretary of the Young Communist League, will be the main speaker at an anti-war meeting to be held tonight at the Grand Plaza, 621 E. 180th St. Auspices of American League Against War and Fascism.

MASS PICKETING AT BLECHMANS

All workers are appealed to help the workers of Blechman Dry Goods, 502 Broadway, who have been striking for 3 weeks, in mass picketing today at 12 p.m.

1,200 Nash Auto Workers Strike for Pay Increase

RACINE, Wisc., Feb. 21.—Twelve hundred employes of the Nash Motors Company here went on strike yesterday, demanding a 20 per cent increase in wages.

Ford Hits Lynchers At Senate Hearing Despite Heckling

(Continued from Page 1)

stood up, nettled, and the hearing room became tensely silent.

"I've told you we'd give you an opportunity to testify. Here's a lady who wants to speak," Van Nuys said.

"I've been here waiting for two days. Is it not possible to hear me in the next half hour?" asked Ford.

"We'll try," Van Nuys said, and called the white woman witness. However, when she finished, Van Nuys called Ford.

Senator Dietrich, assuming a belligerent attitude from the outset, asked Ford to state categorically, "Are you for or against this bill?"

"We favor any anti-lynching legislation, but——"

"Proceed," Van Nuys interrupted.

Ford Constantly Interrupted

"We must view the present lynching wave in the background of the economic crisis," Ford began. "Never before has there been such a crisis. Capitalism starves millions—suicides are on the increase—the standards of the working people everywhere are being attacked. Every proposal of the government has brought no relief. The proposals of the new deal of President Roosevelt on the contray have brought increasing unemployment——"

"What has that to do with crime prevention," Dietrich asked and added, his face reddening, his agitation mounting, "this isn't a political forum. We're here to get information on why this bill should be passed."

Dietrich Catechises Ford

"I'm trying to show you the background," Ford said. Whereupon Dietrich asked in rapid-fire order questions making a little dossier on Ford, of whom apparently Dietrich hadn't heard. Dietrich looked particularly interested when Ford said he had lived in Chicago, Ill., as well as New York and Alabama. Asked what "societies" he belonged to, Ford, still completely calm, replied, "the Communist Party and the League for Struggle for Negro Rights."

"Are you here to further your Communistic ideas?" Dietrich thundered, and a few in the tense audience smiled, as Ford replied, "I'm here to talk about the bill."

Bill Legalizes Lynching, Ford Declares

Dietrich then warned, 'I'm going to object to his testifying because he casts a reflection on law-abiding people," and Van Nuys chimed in, "Objection sustained." Ford continued with his testimony, however, listing his criticism of the bill specifically. He declared the definition of a mob in the bill was "so worded as to be able to be used to legalize the murder of Negroes." He was giving an example of how the bill might be employed against Negro sharecroppers who organized to defend their homes, when Dietrich again interrupted. "I object," and Van Nuys announced, "You'll have to leave." Ford did this—but not without saying, "You will remember, gentlemen, that Walter White, of the National Association for the Advanced of Colored People warned you yesterday that Communists and radicals are gaining influence."

Ford's testimony came after another witness in the person of S. E. Sobiloff, United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, had admitted that the bill "might be used... against labor in labor disputes."

The Committee, of course, heard that respectable witness with all deference.

Chauvinism Pervades Hearing

Jim Crowism, chauvinism, anti-labor sentiment pervaded the hearing today as yesterday. One of the District of Columbia's red squad was on guard—though Dietrich didn't explain the connection between that and the "anti-lynching" inquiry in the most formal and calm of proceedings. The red-squad did hover over the table at which the Negro correspondents sat—alone as a race until your correspondent sat with them, whereafter one gained the courage to go and sit at the white correspondents' table. He was unmolested—but only because the ejection of a Negro writer from a Senate restaurant and the Jim Crowing in the very room of the hearing had stirred much comment from Negroes in the audience.

Reformist Applaud Maryland Lynch Official

The Committee today heard a Maryland official for the first time actually publicly name nine lynch-leaders of the Eastern Shore, Maryland, mob that murdered George Armwood, Negro. W. Preston Lane, Maryland Attorney-General, named the lynchers. Asked whether "there could be any connection between this Armwood lynching and the Euel Lee case," Lane replied with a vague affirmative.

Bernard Ades, who defended Euel Lee throughout the long proceedings before Negro-less juries in Maryland, was here to testify for the International Labor Defense, but so far has not been given the opportunity to do so. His prepared statement attacks Governor Ritchie and Attorney General Lane for their deliberate evasion in Maryland lynchings, and declares, "You cannot abolish lynching unless you change the policy of the government... unless you abolish Jim-Crowism and all discriminations against the Negro People, for it is out of these stinking remnants of slavery that lynching is able to arise."

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK By DEL

Fight this danger! Support today's delegation to the Mayor!

Sections in N. Y. Wage Keen Battle for Victory in Drive

NEW YORK—A keen battle for the New York District Daily Worker circulation banner is developing among the Party sections here, with Sections 1 and 4, especially, making broad strides towards victory in the new reader drive.

Section 4, which includes Harlem, has the edge in the race at present with an average weekly sale of over 3,000, but Section 1 is also making good gains.

Sales by Section 1 average now more than 2,000 a week, compared with only 939 at the start of the drive, showing a gain of over 1,000.

Section 1 laid a good basis for its new reader drive with the distribution of the Jan. 6 Tenth Anniversary issue. The names and occupations of workers who received that issue were recorded, and these workers have been followed up not only for subs to the "Daily," but also as contacts for the Communist Party, trade unions and mass organizations.

Work by Dock Units

Unit 31, centering on the West Side docks, averages a weekly sale of 90 copies. Unit 3 is steadily boosting its sales. But Unit 33, centering on the same territory, does not take any copies of the "Daily" for sale. Unit 32 lets weeks go by without selling the "Daily."

Units 14, 18, 19 and 20 center on the East Side docks. The sales by these units can be much improved. Unit 20 also lets weeks go by without taking copies of the "Daily" for sale.

Unit 2-B Leads

Unit 2-B leads all units in Section 1, with an average weekly sale of 96 copies. Unit 1-B is one of the worst, with its sales at zero.

The gains made by Section 1 so far can be materially increased provided the units get into immediate action.

A press conference will be held by Section 1 on March 11 to mobilize full forces in the new reader drive. Section 4 has challenged Section 1 to Socialist competition in the drive. Section 4 is determined to win the District Banner. What is the answer of the comrades of Section 1 to this revolutionary challenge?

Mary Van Kleek Calls for Action on Social Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

the failure of the P.W.A. to affect unemployment. Even the "normal" level would leave many unemployed, she said, due to the increased productivity of the American workers. "In short, new measures of recovery are needed to prevent widespread distress and to restore purchasing power."

Attacks "Reserves" Bill

"Only such an inclusive bill as the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill," she continued, "can meet the urgent need of the present."

"Though it does not appear in H. R. 7598, it is fitting to suggest that funds appropriated for war purposes should be expended instead for unemployment insurance, as economic security is far more potent to the peace of the world than battleships and armed airplanes.

"Other bills pending do not meet the need," she continued. "They apply to too few workers. They set up reserves which become available only at some much later date, and on the whole they depend upon the accumulation of funds in a period of prosperity which is not in sight. Moreover, they would in large measure depend upon the enactment of state laws, and this is always a slow and discouraging process. This is not a localized state problem, but a problem of the nation as a whole, demanding prompt and adequate action. To give the name of unemployment insurance to inadequate bills is to stimulate hopes which cannot be fulfilled."

What Is LaGuardia Doing About the Hotel Gunmen?

By HARRY RAYMOND

NEW YORK.—Following significantly upon the heels of the Daily Worker's expose of the fact that the Hotel Men's Association is hiring well-known thugs and gangsters to break the cooks' and waiters' strike, Mayor LaGuardia opens up a weak-kneed campaign of "cracking down" on the hotel owners.

LaGuardia's "cracking down" is in the form of a health inspection raid on several of the leading establishments.

Why does the Mayor not move to oust the gangsters and second-story men from the hotels, who have been sent there to break the strike?

The Daily Worker has piled up evidence against the hotel owners, showing where they have housed in their establishment professional sluggers and criminals as undercovermen and guards.

The Daily Worker has named the detective agencies and strikebreaking offices in the city which supply gunmen for the hotels.

The Daily Worker demands that these organized crime nests be wiped out.

Already, following the Daily Worker's expose, a large number of gunmen have left the hotels.

What is Mayor LaGuardia doing about these gentlemen?

Ben Gold to Come From Jail Tomorrow; Workers to Greet Him

NEW YORK. — The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has arranged a mass demonstration to Meet Ben Gold, leader of the fur section of the union, when he arrives at the Pennsylvania Station at noon Friday, after his release from the Wilmington, Del., jail.

Gold was sentenced to 40 days in jail for his activities in leading the unemployed in the 1932 hunger march to Washington. He will be released in Wilmington Friday morning.

McGrady, head of the A. F. of L. furriers union, was instrumental in sending Gold to jail. He sent a vicious statement to the judge, stating that Gold was "a slacker" during the war and a "dangerous enemy to society."

Young Girl Beaten by A.F.L. Union Manager

NEW YORK. — Buska Pfefferman, a young girl neckwear operator, was brutally beaten, cursed and insulted in the office of the United Neckwear Union, Local 11016, by Louis Fuchs, manager of the union. Fuchs led a group of thugs in Madison Square Garden Friday and helped to beat up many workers.

Last summer Fuchs wanted to take Buska out of the Parisian Shop, stating that there was not enough work. She then decided to go to school for three months and was promised that when she returned she could have a job. The job, however, was not forthcoming when Buska returned.

She took the matter up with the grievance board and was referred to the manager, Mr. Fuchs, who refused to listen to her grievances, beat her up and threw her out of the office.

New York Veterans Will Demonstrate Against War Feb. 22

NEW YORK.—On February 22nd, Washington's birthday, the close of the "Preparedness Week" of the Roosevelt imperialist war propaganda, the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League will hold a mass anti-imperialist war demonstration at Union Square, at 2 P.M.

All veterans, war mothers, war nurses, all workers, Negro and white, organized and unorganized are asked to join in a united front demonstration against the imperialist war plans of the Roosevelt administration.

* * *

Mass Meet in Williamsburg

The Williamsburg Anti-War Committee, composed of groups of organized and unorganized workers, will hold a mass meeting at the New Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, on Feb. 23, at 8 p.m. Among other speakers will be a representative of the American League Against War and Fascism.

BEDACHT LECTURES TONIGHT

Max Bedacht will speak on "What's Happening in Germany" at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., tonight at 8 p.m.

Williamsburgh Comrades Welcome
De Luxe Cafeteria
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MEET YOUR COMRADES AT THE
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GOOD NEWS!
An unusual and outstanding PREMIUM and PRIZE to new subscribers, to subscribers renewing their subscription and to comrades getting new subs in the Daily Workers Circulation Drive. Watch Saturday's issue of the "Daily" for this.
GOOD NEWS!

SPORTS

JERRY ARNOLD

More on Soviet Sports

"IN 1932, the Soviet government appropriated the sum of 2[illegible] million rubles for physical culture organizations, 30 millions for construction and equipment. Such appropriations have been increasing every year since the revolution, and today the Soviet Union can boast of 4,000 stadia, 250 swimming stations, 300 ski stations and 2,000 gymns.

"How the Soviets would like to have the materials and technique of the U. S. Their instructors, trained in the old school for the most part, have not had the opportunities to adopt the play theories and methods used here. But for all this, their principles have brought forth a system and method all their own.

"Their 'sports for the masses' has created parks for culture and rest visited by millions daily, and consisting of thousands of acres of play and rest space. Here are to be found many athletic courts for volley-ball, soccer, tennis, basketball and other games. Mass participation in everything. Sing, dance, play,—check your child in the creche (nursery). Swim, listen to health talks (where they won't try to sell you anything at the end) or join in some large folk-dance groups.

"Mass participation has created further a system by which athletes aspire to develop themselves, like winning of the badge of "Ready for Labor and Defense," for example. This award is given for outstanding achievement in running, jumping, discus-throwing, gymnastics, skiing, swimming, rowing, acquiring a knowledge of hygiene sanitation, and military activity, first aid and the fundamentals and principles of physical education.

* * *

"EVERY factory has a playfield where physical directors conduct exercises, hygiene and first-aid classes daily. Every village has its "Phys-cultur" organization. Sports among the women number hundreds of thousands in sport organizations and constitute from 25 per cent to 40 per cent of every athletic club and school. Sports for children—sports in the Red Army—sports in the trade unions—sports in the homes—sports everywhere.

Sports festivals are public holidays. Millions of athletes march through the Red Square of their respective cities at least once a year, and are reviewed by Communist leaders Stalin, Voroshilov, Kalinin, etc. All the movies, radios, papers, schools are used to spread the slogan of "a sound mind in a sound body." Medical men and physical instructors conduct daily talks over the radio. City groups conduct hikes to the villages to bring to the peasants the value of physical education. Collectives, state farms, are in competition with one another and with the villages, town and cities.

* * *

"WERE the Olympic Committee to invite the Soviets to participate very probably the invitation would be refused. An offical of the "High Council of Physical Culture" explained to the writer:

'The Olympics represent a meet of so-called amateurs who are trained and specialized by private groupings and given exorbitant expense accounts; the price of admission to see the Olympic games is beyond the means of a worker, and, most important of all, the Olympics top committee is not democratically elected nor does it contain any rank and file athletes.'

"The Soviet athletic movement is affiliated with the Red Sports International—a working class sports body (the Labor Sport Union of America is the American section). With them, they are organizing a Spartakiade (an International Workers Athletic Meet) which will take place in Moscow this coming summer. Worker athletes of many countries have been invited to participate. For this meet a special stadium with a seating capacity for 200,000 is being constructed. About 100,000 athletes are expected to participate.

"All the 'official' sports organizations of the capitalist countries have boycotted Soviet athletes. Even the Socialist sports' organization, the Lucerne Sports International, expelled sections of their membership for participating in meets with the Soviet athletes in or out of the Soviet Union. Despite all this, the Soviet Union sports movement still carries on most successfully."

* * *

WHAT makes sports in the Soviet Union so different, so much more honest, clean, so much more beneficial to the masses of workers and peasants, than in the United States? Can there be mass participation in sports in this country?

It's all in the difference between the two systems. The difference between a government controlled by an exploiting capitalist class which runs it for its own profit, and a government controlled by workers and peasants for their benefit.

As long as that system remains here, mass participation in sports can never be realized in the same sense that it is in practice in the Soviet Union. Here capitalists own the athletic equipment and facilities. They make the rules. They run the show — except that comparatively small, but growing, part under the Labor Sports Union. But the worker-athletes of the Soviet Union came through. We'll do the same in this country, too.

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THE 50th BIRTHDAY AND 30 YEARS ACTIVITY IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT OF
Comrade Louis Hyman
CHAIRMAN OF THE G.E.B. OF THE NEEDLES TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
will be celebrated
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, AT 2 P. M.
New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Ave.
—Program— FREIHEIT GESANGS FARein W. I. R. BAND BILL GROPPER
—Speakers— BEN GOLD JACK STACHEL M. EPSTEIN I. POTASH, and others
Tickets only 35 cents in the office of the Union and at the Ticket Office in New Star Casino—Arranged by Educational Committee of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union

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Admission 35 cents—with this coupon 10 cents less
(Unemployed tickets must be bought at the Unemployed Council, 29 East 20th Street)

COMMUNISM VERSUS FASCISM
A Debate Between
C. A. HATHAWAY
Editor of the Daily Worker
—and—
LAWRENCE DENIS
American Leading Fascist
—at—
MECCA TEMPLE
135 West 55th St., N. Y. C.
Sunday, March 4th
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— AUSPICES —
Press League and New Masses

C.W.A. Workers Demonstrate Against Roosevelt Lay-Offs

Form Unions and Job Committees in Fight For CWA Jobs, Relief

Detroit Workers Force Relief Head to Give More Relief

DETROIT, Mich.—Six hundred C. W. A. workers here forced the relief department to give butter and meat, after a five-hour wait in the cold weather.

The workers, after receiving their C. W. A. pay checks at 1 a.m., were told that the food was not ready for distribution, and to come back at noon. At noon, they were again put off until 2 p.m. At 3 p.m., the workers elected a committee of four to meet with Superintendent Huber of the East Side Department of Public Works. They were told that the food would arrive at 6 p.m. Dissatisfied with this, the workers demanded immediate distribution of the food, and in five minutes their demands were met.

* * *

Office Workers Demand Jobs

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21.—A delegation from the Office Workers' Union, elected at the last regular meeting, met with Howard I. Hunter, C.W.A. administrator, to demand immediate C. W. A. jobs for office workers at union wages, cash relief for those unemployed, and the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Hunter bluntly told the delegation that those who have not been given C. W. A. jobs must continue on the present inadequate relief, and although he "favored" unemployment insurance, refused to go on record endorsing the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The Office Workers' Union calls upon all white collar workers to join in the struggle for jobs or relief. The Office Workers' Union, with offices at 1853 W. Madison St., will hold its next meeting on Friday, Feb. 23, at 8 p.m., at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

* * *

Form Richmond C.W.A. Union

RICHMOND, Va.—On Feb. 16, C. W. A. workers from several projects here formed the Richmond C.W.A. Workers' Association, and a meeting to which all C.W.A. workers are invited will be held on Friday, Feb. 23, at 8 p.m., at Christian Church, Third and Duval Sts.

C. W. A. workers here, as elsewhere, are faced with the loss of their jobs, and hundreds have already been laid off by Roosevelt's orders. Negroes are segregated on the job, and are not permitted to warm themselves at fires. A proposed wage cut is about to be put into effect, reducing wages from 45 cents to 30 cents an hour for a 24-hour week, cutting the pay to $7.20. C.W.A. workers are made responsible for inclement weather, and are not paid when it rains.

Against these conditions and grievances, the union plans to build job committees and locals on every project. At the next meeting, every present or former C. W. A. worker is invited.

* * *

Stop All C.W.A. In Denver

DENVER, Colo.—All C.W.A. work here was stopped on Feb. 14. Many of the workers still had pay coming to them, and no provision has been made to give them their back wages.

* * *

200 C.W.A. Men Strike

SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—Two hundred C.W.A. workers here struck last week against favoritism and the unwarranted dismissal of one worker. The men demonstrated before the Town Hall, demanding to see the supervisor, and, when he failed to make his appearance, boarded trucks and busses and drove 12 miles to Kingston, the county seat, in order to protest at the C.W.A. office.

Nearly 75 per cent of the local male working population registered for C. W. A., and about one-fifth of those registered got jobs.

* * *

Workers Stop Firing

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Fifty C.W.A. workers here, on the East Rock Park project, forced the foreman to reinstate a worker whom he fired without reason on Feb. 17.

* * *

C.W.A. Union Forces Reinstatement

HOLLAND, Ohio—Eighteen C.W.A. workers here, all members of the Relief Workers' Union, were laid off on Feb. 16. After the men had met with Col. Shielter, C.W.A. head, they were reinstated.

* * *

Cut Wages, Start Wisconsin Layoff

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MANITOWOC, Wisc.—The C.W.A. here recently, under the guise of "reorganization," laid off hundreds of workers, and cut the wages of those remaining from $16.50 to $13.50 a week by reducing hours.

Workers are continually being laid off, and a new "reorganization" is being planned.

Los Angeles C.W.A. To Fire 18,000 Men

Begin Mass-Layoffs at Roosevelt's Orders

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 21.—The county C. W. A. quota of 68,000, which never more than scratched the surface of the unemployment situation, is to be immediately cut to 50,000 by the exclusion of all single men from C. W. A. These single men are to be sent into the concentration camps and flophouses.

The County Relief recently fired several hundred, and proposes to fire four hundred more workers. Despite the C. W. A. lay-offs, hot lunches for school children have been cut off on the ground that the heads of families have C. W. A. jobs.

Pay for those on C. W. A. has been consistently delayed. Two thousand Negroes, coming to the Jim-Crow station at 34th and Central Sts., were forced to wait from 10 a.m. throughout the night for their pay.

The local C. W. A. administration has responded to the Roosevelt orders to fire C. W. A. workers. A new foreman was appointed to project 523 (storm drain), who called the gangs together (white and Negro separately) and told the men to speed up on the work or face dismissal. Next morning two Negroes were fired.

The Construction Workers' Industrial Union, with 12 locals already organized, is calling upon all C.W.A. workers to form grievance committees on the job, and organize neighborhood mass meetings to fight C. W. A. lay-offs.

National Officers of Unemployed Councils

NEW YORK.—The National Committee of the Unemployment Councils has announced that the following officers were elected at the Washington National Convention Against Unemployment on Feb. 5th: president, Andrew Onda, of Cleveland, Ohio; first vice president, E. C. Culpe, of Vestaburg, Pa.; second vice president, Mrs. Mathilda Lee, of Collinsville, Illinois; secretary-treasurer, I. Amter, of New York City; national organizer, Herbert Benjamin, of New York City.

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CHICAGO

CHICAGO WORKERS THEATRE presents MARCHING FEET A Stirring Anti-War Play in 3 Acts. Hull House Theatre, 800 So. Halsted. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Feb. 23-24-25. At 8:30 p.m. Admission 50c.

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Speeches of Yipsels at St. Nicholas on Unity of Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

us about the meeting and we went there tonight because we wanted to attend the meeting.

It is a fact that all who are sincere, who fight for unity, do all the work, organizing in the Unemployed League, etc. I come there and I find out that I was expelled. No reason was given. Comrade Mishkin pointed out the reason why he was expelled. This is a sign of what is going on. They see that the workers are beginning to realize what the leadership is trying to do and they realize that the only way to stem the tide of the revolutionary movement in the Y. P. S. L. and the Socialist Party is to expel those workers who are working for unity, and even if they do expel a few of us here and there, they will not be able to stem the tide of revolutionary struggle against fascism.

1,000 Kansas City C.W.A. Men Win Pay

Run Superintendent Off Job; Demand Pay

By a C. W. A. Worker Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—On Feb. 10, at the city airport, 1,000 C. W. A. workers were told that they would be paid the following week. The checks had arrived in the morning, but Superintendent Smith had sent them back to keep from paying the men on working time. The angry workers began looking for Smith, but he hid away in the bushes, from which the cops later smuggled him out.

Then the workers milled about the office, shouting: "We want our money." The men began to shout, "Pay by 5:30, or we'll remove the office." The checks arrived at 4:45 p.m.

Before the checks came, someone drove in with 100 copies of the Kansas City Star. The workers grabbed all of them, but instead of reading about their demonstration, they saw an article on the fighting in Paris and the workers began cheering the French workers. About 25 cops were present, but dared not interfere.

To Celebrate Hyman's 30 Years in Labor Movement, Feb. 25

NEW YORK.—Trade union workers will celebrate the 50th birthday of Louis Hyman, Chairman of the General Executive Board of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, in a jubilee affair to be held at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Sunday, Feb. 25, at 2 p.m.

This date will mark Hyman's 30th year of activity in the labor movement.

Following addresses by leaders of the revolutionary trade union movement there will be a concert, where the Artef Players and the Freiheit Singing Society will entertain and A. Babad and Bill Gropper, revolutionary artists, will draw cartoons.

A NEW GYP

NEW YORK.—Fusionist Alderman Elias H. Jacobs proposed to the Board of Aldermen that lotteries, sweepstakes and raffles be operated by the city in order to get new revenue, seeing no reason why the city should not tap such funds instead of allowing it to drift into the hands of racketeers and gangsters.

YOUNG BLOOD FOR ATTACKS

NEW YORK.—As a result of Commissioner O'Ryan's decision to discard all police employes over 65, a total of 104 members of the city police department face retirement to be replaced by younger, stronger cops.

Over 7,000 Hear Hathaway on Austrian Events, United Front

(Continued from Page 1)

capitalism. And to our defense force we will invite particularly Socialist workers to fight on a common front with us.") "They can cry as much as they wish in the Jewish Forward and New Leader. They can stir up all the hatred they wish, which will help the bosses But with developments as they are in the United States, and throughout the world today, the Socialist leaders are doomed to failure. The united front of the workers will be established. The workers will learn to know that the Communist Party honestly, faithfully and without treachery and compromise, organizes and prepares, and carries on a struggle for the improvement of the workers' conditions. It carries on a relentless struggle against capitalism.

"Comrades, realities of the class struggle, the day to day experience of the Socialist workers, will do more to establish the united front than all the poisonous provocation of the Socialist leaders will do to wreck it."

Every appeal for the united front made by Comrade Hathaway received enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

The need for united action against fascism now, Comrade Hathaway pointed out, was made crystal clear. That united front received a most powerful impetus when Socialist and Communist workers united on the barricades in Austria and poured out their blood in a flaming, revolutionary, a glorious struggle against fascism.

Referring to the Socialist leaflet distributed at the door, Comrade Hathaway read the headline: "Communist workers, don't let them kid you any more!"

"Let's see about that," said Hathaway in his main report and in his answer to questions and discussion. "Here we have a meeting. We gladly and earnestly invite Socialist workers to join us in thrashing out the vital questions confronting the whole working class. Would the Socialist Party leaders dare to call such an open meeting, though they pretend to be the "defenders" of democracy? Quite the contrary. Here we have two members of the Y.P.S.L., old members, in good standing, who were denied admittance to a membership meeting of their organization tonight on the ground that one of them has written a letter to the Daily Worker."

"The leaders of the S. P. never permit a discussion of their actions. They dare not. Our Party has full and free discussion with all workers. But the difference of our Party and theirs lies not only there. Once a decision is reached we have the firm proletarian discipline that leads to carrying out the common will of the Party for a revolutionary struggle against fascism."

"Nobody can dodge the question of the united front now," said Hathaway. "The Socialist leaders are maneuvering for a 'united front.' But with whom? They establish a united front with Matthew Woll, with Mayor LaGuardia, with the A. F. of L. officials who directly participated in the development of fascism in this country."

He exposed the role of some of the leaders of the Socialist Party like Mary Fox, who through the urge and pressure of Socialist workers are forced into united front actions with Communists, constantly look for a fire escape. On the least pretext they desert, as Mary Fox did on the ridiculous excuse of 'the Madison Square Garden incident," but in reality on the fundamental issues of our exposures of the treachery of the Social Democratic leaders of Austria and the United States.

Concluding his speech with a ringing appeal for the united front, Comrade Hathaway declared:

"The Communist Party marches forward on the basis of a more careful application of the united front tactic. We call on every one in our Party, to every worker around the Party: 'Do not permit yourselves to be provoked by the Abe Cahans, or the Waldmans and Gerbers. Don't permit them to poison your minds against Socialist workers. Learn always to make sharp distinctions between the workers of the Socialist Party who want socialism, and the leaders of the Socialist Party who betray the workers and betray socialism.'

"Build the united front in the shops, in the factories, in the trade unions, on the picket lines, wherever the workers work and meet. In that way we will learn the lessons of the heroic struggle of our Austrian brothers and build a powerful force against fascism here against capitalism and for the victory of the proletarian revolution and socialism!"

When discussion was opened, Comrade Krumbein invited and gave preference to Socialist and non-Party workers present in the audience. Two members of the Y. P. S. L. were the first to speak.

"Another comrade and I have just returned from the general membership meeting of the Y. P. S. L.," said Bernard Mishkin, member of Manhattan Branch No. 10, who received thunderous applause when he was introduced. "We who are members of the Y. P. S. L. and members of the Socialist Party were denied admission to this meeting at the Rand School. My crime was writing a letter to the Daily Worker. The other comrade was given no reason." (The full stenographic transcript of Comrade Mishkin's speech appears in today's Daily Worker.)

Comrade Mishkin gave an interesting insight into the origin of the Socialist Party leaflet distributed at the door. "This very curious document, which in itself is a huge lie as well as huge joke, is signed by 'rank and file socialist workers.' The point is this, not only was this document manufactured by Socialist leaders, but it had to be passed out by Y. P. S.L.leaders."

Comrade Pete Mistinen, another Y. P. S. L. member, told how, without the slightest reason he was refused admittance to a meeting of his organization held on the same night as the St. Nicholas Arena meeting.

"The only way they can hope to stem the tide of the revolutionary movement," he concluded, "is by trying to expel those people who are fighting for unity of the entire working class. Even if they do succeed in expelling a few of us, they will not stem the tide of the revolutionary working class against fascism."

A former member of the Socialist Party, Comrade Schiefris, next stepped up to the microphone. He made an impassioned plea for a united front of all workers.

"I want to say, comrades, that the struggle carried on by the workers in Austria and the Socialist and Communist workers here have taught me a lesson that I cannot stay outside while the Austrian brothers are fighting. I hereby making application to the Communist Party."

A member of the United Shoe & Leather Workers, Mary Gilden, next spoke.

"I think that none of us are satisfied with the outcome of the Madison Square Garden meeting," she said. That is shown by the fact of calling this meeting. Communists were fighting Socialists. Socialists were fighting Communists. We must criticize our mistakes and learn. Remember we workers and others who belong to organizations in which we still have faith must make organizational unity, an organizational united front on a minimum program of common actions against fascism."

In reply to Comrade Gilden, Hathaway said:

"The main fight at Madison Square Garden was the fight of the workers against their enemies who stood on the platform of the meeting; a fight against the united front of the Socialist leaders with the fascist Woll and the strikebraking LaGuardia.

"So far as a 'united front of organizations that should not be interpreted as meaning a united front with the Wolls and LaGuardias. We have proposed united front actions on many occasions to the Socialist leaders. They saw fit to reject it. These proposals are still public documents. But we will not sit on their doorstep and plead with Mr. Norman Thomas. We will continue to forge the united front with the Socialist workers in action against fascism and against the Roosevelt fascist measures in the United States."

Other speakers were Comrade Schulman, Comrade Donlan, a former Socialist Party member, Comrade Eitzer of the Millinery Union, Comrade Yenif, who at the risk of his life jumped from the Madison Square balcony and received some of the blows directed at Comrade Hathaway by Socialist Party leaders.

Over 30 applications for the Communist Party were signed and turned in at the meeting on the short appeal by Comrade Krumbein.

A resolution was unanimously adopted for the united front.

In the collection many Socialist workers contributed. One worker of the I. L. G. W. U. donated $3 for the Communist Party of Austria.

From 8 sharp when the meeting started until nearly 12 o'clock, the great mass of workers listened with the greatest interest. It was an impressive sight to see the serious intentness with which every word, every question, every phase of the discussion was followed.

The meeting ended in a disciplined, quiet and orderly fashion, despite the fact that, taking the Socialist leader, Louis Waldman's, hint 50 cops were secreted in the basement "with their clubs."

There is little doubt that the meeting will have a tremendous effect in clarifying the issues of the united front and will have great effect in rallying the 7,000 present for active work in forging a powerful united front in the fight against fascism.

Coal Boat Strike Spreads; Cops Meet Crew With Guns

6 Ships Are Tied Up in Boston for 1929 Wage Scale

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—The striking ship's crews, confronted with machine guns and heavily armed police detachments, are continuing to spread the strike aboard the coal boats here.

The crew of the S.S. William Page has joined the strike, making a total of six ships striking under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

Rallying to the strike call, along with the crew of the William Page, was the crew of the S. S. Middlesex. Sailors of this ship were forced back aboard at the point of guns.

Ship Companies Weakening

The Central Strike Committee, led by Jack Lambert, secretary of the Boston Local of the M. W. I. U., reported today that the strike is gaining strength and momentum hourly. Despite the array of armed violence on the part of the shipowners, the shipping companies are obviously weakening due to the militancy and solidarity of the seamen.

The strike, which began with the seamen protesting against trimming cargo coal—that is, doing longshore work—is now solid for the M.W.I.U. code, which includes the 1929 wage scale: $62.50 for able seamen and $70 for coal burning firemen. The able seamen on the coal boats are getting $46 a month.

For Bigger Crews

One of the strike demands is for an increase in the size of the crews.

The Marine Workers' Industrial Union in all ports along the Atlantic Coast is urging the coal trimmers, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, A. F. of L., to come out in joint strike action with the seamen.

Negroes Segregated At Senate Hearing on "Anti-Lynching" Bill

Rapid Price Advance Revealed in Latest U.S. Official Reports

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21—Wholesale prices rose for the seventh consecutive week, the U. S. Department of Labor reports yesterday. This brings commodity prices to a new high, with the price index nearly 22 per cent above the corresponding week last year.

Retail prices of food, clothes, fuel, and household items show advances of from 16-40 per cent since the beginning of the Roosevelt administration, the official report shows.

The position of the vast majority of small farmers is worse since the price of such goods as they must buy, such as leather, metals, machines, chemicals, are advancing faster than the price of things they sell, wheat, etc. Farm products rose 12 points, but textiles rose 26 points, the report shows.

* * *

Babson's latest economic report warns housewives against a rapid further increase in retail prices.

Haverhill Shoe Workers to Hit Wage Cut Scheme

Hold Mass Parade and Demonstration Against Regrading Scheme

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 21.—A mass delegated shop conference representing 46 factories held here Friday decided to carry on a struggle against the wage cuts put over on the shoe workers by the officials of the old Protective Union through regrading.

The overwhelming majority of the shoe workers are now functioning with the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union as a result of the mass desertion from the Protective.

1,000 Get Cut

Over 1,000 workers in 12 shops received wage cuts averaging from 15 to 30 per cent through the regrading process. The district council of the United Shoe Union has arranged shop crew meetings to prepare for strike action.

Haverhill workers greeted with enthusiasm the sincerity of the New York workers' struggle for unity. They supported the nomination of Chick Holmes for the office of general secretary and treasurer of the United.

Demonstrate against Cuts

Wednesday there was a mass unity parade to demonstrate against the wage cuts.

N.R.A. officials have told the bosses here that they can start Saturday work. The following locals went on record against the Saturday work: Local 8 Lasters, Local 13 Wood Heelers, Local 7 Cutters, Local 10A Stitchers, and Local 4 Finishers.

The District Council of the United went on record that the Haverhill workers will no longer work on Saturday.

BROWDER SPEAKS IN DETROIT

DETROIT.—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will speak on "War and Fascism" at a mass meeting in Araen Gardens, Woodward Avenue and Hendrie, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 8 p.m.

Ford Declares Jim-Crow Gov't Must Be Exposed to Hit at Lynching

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Even while the Senate sub-committee and the Negro reformist leaders were going through the motion of a fight against lynching at the hearing on the Costigan-Wagner "anti-lynching" bill, Negroes were being ejected from the Senate restaurant yesterday afternoon.

One of the Negroes subjected to this degrading ejection and violation of their constitutional rights was Miss Mabel Byrd, well-known social worker. Miss Byrd went to the restaurant with two white women friends. The head waitress, a white Southerner, told them they could not be served. They protested. Police were then called to eject them from the restaurant. To all questions attendants in the restaurant told the press: "We've had orders to say nothing."

Miss Byrd had already suffered from the discriminatory policies of the "New Deal," when as a "Negro expert" for the N.R.A. she was jim-crowed and later fired following her efforts to point out the discriminations against Negroes which the "New Deal" fosters. Miss Byrd attended the hearing as a press representative of the Baltimore "Afro-American."

Negroes Segregated at Hearing.

Seven Negro reporters, representing many papers and the Associated Negro Press, found one press table filled with white reporters when they entered the hearing room. They went to a second press table and sat down. A minor official of the Senate press gallery informed them the tables were reserved exclusively for "members of the press gallery" and that they would have to leave. Several white reporters who do not belong to the press gallery were present, and many attend hearings generally. The Negro writers simply remained in their chairs through the morning session.

When the afternoon session began, a very small third table had been placed in the room, and the Negro writers were told they would have to sit there, segregated. A white newspaper correspondent asked whose orders this was and was told, "the Superintendent of the Senate Office Building." The white reporter called this to the attention of Senator Van Nuys, presiding at the hearing. He said he didn't want that sort of thing going on, but made no public statement concerning it.

The Negroes were completely segregated until the Daily Worker correspondent went and sat with them.

James W. Ford, representing the League of Struggle for Negro Rights denounced this segregation policy of the government declaring:

"To hit at lynching we must hit at its base—national oppression of the Negro people, Jim-Crowism, etc. To hit at lynching we must arouse and condemn the government which supports it. To hit at lynching we must build up mass action of both Negro and white workers around a struggle for equal rights for Negroes—for a bill of civil rights for Negroes."

W.U. Continues Jim-Crow in Cafeteria

NEW YORK.—C.W.A. workers on project 177 (railroad coordination), who protested the jim-crow policy of the Western Union in excluding Negroes from the company cafeteria, were yesterday told not to come to the cafeteria to eat.

Three days ago, workers on C.W.A. petitioned the Western Union demanding an end of their jim-crow policy. Only three of the 350 C.W.A. workers refused to sign the petition.

When called on the telephone regarding the final disposition of the workers petition, Newcomb Carlcom, chairman of the board of directors, refused to comment on the policy of the company regarding Negroes, and referred to matter to Roy B. White, president of Western Union, who "could not be reached."

Self-Criticism--Keynote in Convention Discussion

Review of the Activities of the N.Y. Dist. in Light of the Open Letter

By CHARLES KRUMBEIN
New York District Organizer

Since the adoption of the Open Letter in July, the New York District has made some advances.

In the marine industry, which for our district is basic since New York is the largest port in the world, we have brought our Party and the industrial union to large numbers of the workers, particularly the longshoremen among whom we carried on very little work previously. Organizationally we can record the establishment of rank-and-file groups in the International Longshoremen's Association and the setting up of four dock nuclei. In city transport we have yet to bring our Party before the broad masses. Nevertheless, we now have seven groups containing about 200 members in the traction section of the industry, but we have very few contacts among the motorman and power house workers. Among the taxi workers, as a result of the strike now going on, we have also made some considerable advances.

In metal, advances were made, but these in the main among the light sections of the industry. In the basic sections of the industry our progress has been much slower, although groups and contacts have been established. Among railroad workers our work has been weakest, yet the little done shows the tremendous possibilities. Six or seven groups of railroad workers are now in existence and in one yard alone 25 copies of the Daily Worker are sold daily.

In the same period, we were in the leadership of strikes involving 60,000 to 70,000 workers, which resulted in doubling the membership of the industrial unions. In addition, we were a considerable factor in a number of strikes led by the reformist unions. There were many serious weaknesses in our leadership in all of these strikes. (These were pointed out in a recent District Resolution). Nevertheless, the workers involved were brought considerably closer to our movement. Our work in the reformist unions has improved considerably and shows tremendous possibilities if we continue giving it the attention that it requires.

Slight improvements can be seen in our work among the unemployed, with the industrial unions paying some attention to this work, but as yet not nearly as much as the situation calls for. We can point to progress in our work among the C. W. A. workers, but since this is one of the most burning issues of the day, we will have to give much attention to work among these workers, helping to build the organization that they established and making it representative of the tens of thousands involved.

In our work among the Negro masses we have helped in establishing fifteen or sixteen branches of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, not all of which are as yet firmly consolidated. The possibilities of making this organization a real mass organization is proved by the above, and shows that if the Party really gets behind this work this organization can be made a real broad mass organization.

Since the Open Letter the Party has increased its membership in the district by about 25 per cent which is not much of an achievement when we consider the real possibilities of building the Party in the present period. It shows a real weakness in not properly utilizing all of our work to revolutionize the workers who struggle with us for their day to day needs which is the real basis for building the Party. The circulation of the Daily Worker has been increased about 75 per cent in the period, which means very little when we consider the relatively small circulation that we started out with and the fact that there are at least 100,000 workers with whom we have contact. The sale of literature has been considerably improved, the sales in our book store and literature department amounting to $5,600 for the month of December.

Weaknesses Hinder Greater Achievements

Our main weakness is that of still lagging in our mass work. Our district as a whole is still too much involved in the day to day events, with the result that our main tasks do not get the necessary and proper attention. If the 13th Plenum Resolution means anything to us, then we must much more seriously carry on our concentration work and really start seriously approaching the workers under social-fascist leadership. In the struggle against war and fascism we must not only see the importance that such industries as marine, metal, and railroad play in war, but also that to the extent that we involve these workers in struggle, do we influence the workers in the lighter industries who are so numerous in our district. We must give much more of our attention, resources and forces to our concentration work. We must continuously and systematically carry on propaganda and agitation among all the workers in the industries in which we are concentrating. We must more and more approach them on their day-to-day issues, involving them in organization and struggle, using this approach to raise their understanding of the economic and political situation.

Among the longshoremen there is now a situation, as a result of the proposed code wherein attempts will be made to drive half of the longshoremen off the docks and cut the wages of those reamining at work by 40-50 per cent, which creates the possibility of large scale struggles in the immediate future providing we are on the job. In metal, transport and railroad the conditions of the workers are bad and continuously being worsened. Reformist leaders are more openly than ever betraying the workers. The bourgeoisie in their attempts to get out of the crisis will attempt more and more to unload the burdens onto the backs of the workers which will cause greater and greater radicalisation of the workers and their more determined resistance to these attacks upon their living standards. This will mean that their agents in the ranks of the working class, (the A. F. of L. burocrats, the Socialist Party leaders, the Musteites and renegades) will on the one hand come out with more "left" phrases and on the other increase their open betrayals. All of which means that the opportunities and tasks of our Party are greater than ever before.

Win the Workers from the Reformists

In the struggle against war and fascism the 13th Plenum Resolution points out that to be successful in this fight we must in the first instance fight against the social fascists. This means for our district a sharp struggle against the A. F. of L. burocrats and the Socialist Party leaders. In New York the Socialist Party has considerable influence in the reformist unions, many of its leaders being at the same time officials of the A. F. of L. The Socialist Party has in the past obtained about 250,000 votes for its candidates. In the last election they lost 75 per cent of their votes, nearly all of whom supported LaGuardia. The situation is such that the demagogy of LaGuardia, his promises to the masses cannot be carried out and he will be rapidly exposed. Where then will the disillusioned workers who suported him go? The answer to this question depends upon us. If we work properly among these masses we can bring them to us. If we do not they will go to the Socialist Party or Tammany. The Socialist Party adherents are ready for struggle for their day-to-day needs. Large numbers of them have become disgusted in the Socialist Party leadership. They want a united struggle against war and fascism and will, with us, help build the League Against War and Fascism. They will join us in a fight against the slave codes of the N.R.A., for unemployment relief and social insurance, as well as on other burning issues. With correct united front approaches, we can involve these workers in struggle. Winning these workers therefore becomes one of our main immediate tasks. Systematic and consistent approach to these workers must be on the order of the day for every one of our organizations. Right now our best approach is for joint May Day action around the above mentioned issues.

The left social fascists (Musteites, etc.) as well as the renegades (Lovestoneites and Trotskyites) also understand the above mentioned developments and are striving tooth and nail to stop the leftward moving masses of workers from coming to us. We have the task of exposing them, or they can become a serious factor although they amount to little as yet. We must disclose the falseness of their principle position and expose the betrayal role that they are carrying on in the day-to-day struggles, as for instance in the silk and hotel workers' strikes, in the field of unemployment work, etc.

(To Be Continued)

Hotel Association Gets Injunction Against Lakewood Pickets

FREEHOLD, N. J., Feb. 21.—Five workers of the Sigmund Eisner Clothing Company of Red Bank must serve sentences of from 30 to 60 days for picketing. At a rehearing before Vice Chancellor Maja Leon Berry, the official said he had been "too lenient if anything" in sentencing the men and declined to modify his previous decision.

At Lakewood the Hotel Association has obtained a restraining order against strikers of the Resort Hotel Workers' Union banning picketing, distribution of leaflets, and use of placards relating to or inciting to a strike. Again Vice Chancellor Berry handed down the decision in favor of the bosses. The law office of State Senator Percy Camp represented the hotel owners.

HARRY SIMMS MEMORIAL MEETING IN NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN.—Harry Simms Memorial Meeting Thursday, Feb. 22, at 8 p. m., 25 Church Ave. Auspices of Young Communist League.

* * *

HARRIS SPEAKS IN LANCESTER

LANCESTER.—Lem Harris, executive secretary of the Farmers' National Committee for Action, will speak on Friday evening, Feb. 23, 8 p.m. at Red-Men's Hall, 319 E. King St.

Socialism Is Impossible Now, Bauer Told Workers

Stopped the Proletarian Revolution in 1919 and Saved Austrian Capitalism

This is the fourth installment of the series on the theories and actions of Austrian Social-Democracy which led to the triumph of Fascism in Austria.

First delivered as a speech before the Communist Youth International more than a year ago, it is a masterly analysis of the treacherous character of the Austrian Social-Democratic Party leadership.

In previous articles, Manuilsky has shown that the Austrian proletariat had State power within reach of its hands, that it could have gone over to the road of Socialist construction, if it had smashed the capitalist State power and set up a Proletarian Dictatorship of Soviets. He showed how the Socialist leaders succeeded in trapping the workers away from this path.

By D. S. MANUILSKY

But here come the social-democrats with a ready answer to these doubts. "You dream of the 1918 revolution," they say. "But in Austria the proletarian revolution in 1918 could not have won, because Austria is not Russia. In Austria a bourgeois republic was established, with a 'social' content added to it by active participation of the proletariat in the revolution. This is not the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The rule of the bourgeoisie is limited by those social gains which the Austrian proletariat won in the revolution. Social-democracy is the strongest party in the state system of the Austrian republic. It presses on the ruling classes with all the weight of the organized working class, thus restraining the growth of fascism in Austria. If the social-democrats have nevertheless not been able to stop the growth of fascism, it is because of the crisis and the bankruptcy of capitalism which have led to a 'counter-revolutionary situation' in Austria. And as social-democracy has to fight for 'democracy' and 'socialism' under the circumstances of a counter-revolutionary situation, it frequently has to retreat, and therefore the results of its policy are not always satisfactory to the masses. But today is not the stormy revolutionary period of 1918. By taking their stand upon legality and the defense of the bourgeois republic, and opposing the attempts of fascism to violate legality, the social-democrats are saving the masses from civil war. But if the ruling classes take to violence, Austrian social-democracy cannot in principle base itself on force and proletarian dictatorship like the Russian Bolsheviks, because this position of the Russian Bolsheviks is the result of the specific conditions obtaining in Russia, which has passed directly from tsarism to Socialism. The method taken by the Russian Bolsheviks is not obligatory for the proletariat of other countries, just as, for example, the methods of the French Jacobins were not obligatory for the bourgeoisie in the bourgeois revolution of the last century. The working class in Austria grew up in a 'constitutional' atmosphere. Within the framework of capitalism, it obtained such victories on the basis of general electoral rights as the socialist municipality of Vienna. And if now heavy blows are nevertheless being struck at Austrian social-democracy, it is because the working class does not defend this democracy enough. The basic task of the Austrian working class is to make Austria into a 'democratic island' in the surrounding ring of Central European fascism."

This is just how Otto Bauer replied to the Austrian working class at the last Social-Democratic Party Conference. And the task of the Communists is to give their answer to the proletarian masses of Austria, to tear the arguments of the Austro-Marxists to shreds, point by point.

Could the Revolution in Central Europe Have Conquered in 1918 as a Proletarian Revolution?

Otto Bauer replies in the negative to this question, drawing a historical parallel with the Russian revolution of 1917. According to Bauer, the Russian revolution was able to conquer as a proletarian revolution owing to three basic reasons. Firstly, the peasants of Russia defended the proletarian revolution owing to their low level of political consciousness and lack of organization, the result of the economic backwardness of Russia. Secondly, because agrarian Russia, which had sources of raw material, was able to feed itself without the help of the imperialist states. Thirdly, because Russia's enormous extent has doomed to defeat all armed intervention of capitalist powers since the days of Napoleon.

If we examine these arguments produced by the 1932 edition of Austrian social-democracy, it would follow from them that the proletarian revolution in Russia was able to win owing to its economic backwardness; that the higher the industrial developments of the advanced capitalist countries, the further they are from a proletarian revolution. Otto Bauer is now turning the main argument put forward by international social-democracy in the first years after the October Revolution inside out, proving that the proletarian revolution could not win in Russia owing to its economic backwardness. The social-democratic press at that time wrote that what the Bolsheviks called the October Revolution was only a "mutiny of the declassed soldiery," that Russia with its low productive forces was not capable of a proletarian revolution, that highly industrialized Europe stood nearer to a socialist revolution than Russia, which had only just abolished tsarism. Now everything is reversed.

Cow Stalls Better Than Houses of Sharecroppers

By a Sharecropper Correspondent

DADEVILLE, Ala.—We have been toiling here in this union three long years jobless all through. We are still going to fight for our rights, and we are asking all to join in and fight with us.

The damn bosses are just putting on the men that are on their places. We have carried scrips of paper back to Dadeville every two weeks and have got nothing. No jobs and no relief.

I wish you all could see the houses that we are living in, not more than cow stalls, not as good as some of the damn bosses' cow stalls are, better than the houses we Negroes live in. But we are working to put this program over.

Think about how the poor comrades have to live. Some of the comrades haven't had a farm or a job in three years. The damn bosses have set out to starve us. They are continuing to cut us off from a living for two years, no farm or job, and they know good and well we can't live like that. They have some of our comrades plowing for a living, clearing up a pig field for a living, and then they don't give anything.

No, we can't live that way. All I see to help us is to organize and fight for better conditions.

Deny Relief to Man Who Refuses $8 A Month Job

By a Sharecropper Correspondent

CAMP HILL, Ala. — There is a family three miles from this little town, and there are four in the family, husband, wife and two girls, and they didn't have any farm last year. And in April this man managed to get on with the R. F. C. and he worked. I hear tell in May he was called to the Central office, Georgia, railroad where he had worked for 10 years on the Section. So he went to the lady which sent him up for the job, and he told her about the railroad job. She told him to go, because the R. F. C. was not going to last long, and if he got cut off the R. R., she would put him back on her job.

So he took her at her word, because they were paying only $1 a day on the R. F. C. at 10 hours a day—and only two days a week. At that time the R. R. was paying $1.44 a day. They laid him off at the railroad Aug. 10. He goes back to Mrs. Grass for a job and she put him off. He didn't have any way of making a living, only his labor.

The relief came here giving food, and they went to the relief lady, Miss Mitchell, asking for relief. She said a lady would have to come out to their home. Then she went back and said that she would have to see the head lady, Miss Gress, before she could do anything. These people were in need. The man went first and they turned him down—refused to help them. Then his wife went, and the lady who had come to their home said, "yes you need help alright, but we can't help you." Then this man's wife asked her why? "Because my husband got your husband a good job working for a man for $8 a month wages, feeding himself, and he wouldn't take it, so we are going to see that he doesn't get a job." So the wife goes back again and she meets Miss Stella Mitchell this time. She asked, "Who are you, and what do you want?" She told her she wanted relief or a job. "We can't give you anything, and we are not giving women jobs. You got a man and he won't work. Mr. Landrum give him a job and he refused it." This man's wife told her that her husband would work, but that there was not enough in this job to support his family.

Then Miss Mitchell said, before he lets his family starve he ought to be glad to work for 25 cents a month. So this is the way the relief helps needy Negroes.

But this man's wife began to get after them until they put him on a few days work. The girls are just as large as their mother, and have no clothes or shoes.

I hope that no one feels as down hearted as this family looks.

Needs Relief But Is Charged Gross Income Tax on Sale

By a Farmer Correspondent

OACAMPA, S. D. — I sent a few dozen of eggs with my boy to town. He brought back 89 cents. He said the eggs came to 90 cents, but I had to pay the Gross Income Tax to the government. Yes, if the proceeds of the sale had been but a cent over 50, the government would have called its tax, Gross Income Tax they call it.

By no stretch of imagination can anyone call my income gross. It is so infinitesimally small that I was obliged to take the "Pauper's Oath," as thousands of other farmers have done, to the effect that we cannot support ourselves and families. I asked for a relief of a $1 a day. I was allowed 50 cents a day in cash and a few scanty articles of food.

We are six of us, which makes a cash allowance of a little better than eight cents per person; and the food we get is hung up eight to nine miles away, and we have to hire a car to get it.

They have been allowing flour, pork, and butter. You ask for these items. Oh yes, there is some flour and the butter and pork, may be here any day. Grain for the stock the same way. You do not know when you will get it, or if you ever get it.

Here is what I did the other day: I brought in a few eggs to sell. I told the merchant, you give me full payment for the eggs, and you make a note in the tax account to the effect that John H. Hanson of Oacoma S. D., refuses to pay the tax. Then I went out and published the fact of my refusal in both the cities newspapers. Both the merchant and the newspaper editors showed a favorable reaction to the news item.

—A Pioneer Farmer of Lyman County, S. D.

NOTE:

We publish letters from farmers, agricultural workers, cannery workers, and forestry workers every Thursday. These workers are urged to send us letters about their conditions of work, and their struggles to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

PARTY LIFE

United Front Must Be With Workers to Be Effective

New Bedford Experience Proves the Correctness of United Front from Below

Some Experiences in United Front Tactics in New Bedford

As a tactic of involving the Portuguese workers in political struggles, the New Bedford Party unit decided to organize a united front mass movement to be directed against General Carmona's dictatorship in Portugual and link it up with the general anti-fascist movement in the United States, against the N.R.A., etc. It was decided to call a city-wide conference of all Portuguese organizations and clubs in the city. This conference aimed to establish a permanent committee for the continuation of its work.

While in the main our line was correct, the unit was too weak to carry it out, having only, at that time, two Party members among the Portuguese. But outside of the Party we have a large group of Portugese workers who are sympathizers and some of whom are members of the NTWU. The proposal was put up to them and these workers eagerly took to the idea of the united front, but they failed to understand the Party line for the organization of the united front. The Party line meant hard and serious work. These workers decided to make a short cut. Why go down to the masses to form a united front when this can be done easier from the top? So they went out and resurrected the anarchists who are a very small group with no organization and with no influence among the workers. They also got a couple of "radical democrats" and one or two free thinkers. These elements were called into a meeting and it was decided among them to form a united front club which they called the "Liberal Alliance." They established club rooms and adopted a unanimous constitution.

This constitution called for the establishment of an executive committee of eight, two representatives from each political viewpoint, with all power vested in the hands of this committee. This gave the control of the organization of some 60 members, 90 per cent of them sympathetic to the Party, into the hands of the anarchists who, from the very beginning formed a clique against the majority of workers in the club, represented by the two of the Communist viewpoint on this committee, of which only one was a Party member.

All attempts on the part of the unit to straighten out this jumble proved of no avail. These workers who styled themselves as Communists before the workers refused even to accept friendly advice from the Party. But they were finally convinced of the correctness of the Party advice when the anarchists together with the other "liberal" elements on the executive committee took over the funds that were being raised for a joint paper and issued their own paper. When our sympathizers woke up to these happenings and finally decided to take steps to change the constitution so that control of the club would rest in the rank and file, the anarchists withdrew from the club with all funds of the club, one of them being the treasurer.

As a result of this cleansing of the club it has grown in membership, but so far its only activities are social. The Party must use its influence to see that the club draws up a program of mass activities to carry out the original line of the Party. The club should now take the initiative to organize a city-wide conference on the question of fascist dictatorship in Portugual. It should begin the organization of mass educational meetings, raising the issue of mass support to the revolutionary movement in Portugual and struggle against General Carmona's agents in the United States. This struggle should not be carried on in the abstract, but concretely linked up with the conditions of Portuguese workers in the United States, especially in the textile mills of New Bedford.

As a guarantee for the carrying out of such a program, the Party must set itself the goal of forming an active functioning fraction in this club in the shortest possible time.

Women's League of Phila. Backs Farmer's Fight

By a Farmer Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Not long ago, the Women's League of Philadelphia showed how they could help out the struggles of the farmers. One of the militant farmers in Bucks County had been blacklisted by his dairy because of his activity in the milk drivers strike in Philadelphia. The dairy refused to pick up his milk. So the farmers went to their best friend and natural ally, the city worker.

The Women's League, representing the consumers, went to the dairy and demanded that this farmer be put back on the list. The dairy boss just laughed. So the women organized—bombarded the dairy with telephone calls—and then sent up a large delegation with signs to the dairy. They informed the Boss that they had a list of all his customers and that if this farmer was not put back on the list immediately that they would visit every customer to get a strong boycott and that they had their posters ready to picket the dairy. This time he did not laugh. In fact he go a little shaky. He told them that the farmer's milk would be picked up the next morning! And it was!

So this shows what strength there is in mass action jointly of the city workers and the poor farmers.

Work in Cold and Rain With Mud Up to Knees on C.W.A.

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

MULLINS, Ore. — The C. W. A. around here is still in full swing, half-full, I should say, as only 15 hours a week is allowed now. One doesn't know what the overlords will hand out next.

The men have to work out in the cold and rain with mud up to their knees if they want their pay. One man was fired last week. The foreman said he didn't know what it was about, but he received orders from headquarters to put that man off. We have our suspicions. There are several stools of the county judge on this project—and therein lies the secret.

The judge has no use for several of us as we are "red" and do organizational work around here. We organized two U. F. L. locals here last week. One was organized in a neighborhood where there never has been a labor organization.

At present we are trying to get this comrade reinstated, or else get him on relief.

Send to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City, names of those you know who are not readers of the "Daily," but who would be interested in reading it.

No Farm Two Years, Writes Daughter of Sharecropper

(By a Sharecropper Correspondent)

DADEVILLE, Ala.—I am a Negro girl in the black belt, with my mother and father, five brothers and two sisters, and we are all in needy condition without shoes or clothes and sometimes hardly anything to eat.

Last year my two little sisters went to the rural school only two weeks. They could not go any more because they had nothing to wear on bottom or on top. This year the same school has opened and they can't go because they have nothing to wear.

I went to the school the year before last and I finished the rural school and wanted to go to High School, but it is so far I would have to board and my parents were not able to pay my entering fee and board, so I could not go. They said that they would start me last year, but I was naked and barelegged and I couldn't get to go.

They said maybe we could clear enough out of the small patches to send me, but we did not get anything. My brother was to be $1 a month, and $1.35 to enter for the half term, and I haven't got to go yet. None of us can get any work to do. We haven't had a farm in two years. The ground here last week was just solid ice, and my two baby brothers' and baby sisters' little toes was just out on the naked ice.

Oh, the depression is so hard on us.

When my brothers go to ask for work they turn them down. Since the Union has been here they treat us so bad. The bosses say they are going to starve us Negroes to death, but if I starve I will surely starve in the Union.

I have not got the clothes to get out in the field or I desire but I am going to do all I can to build the Union, so I hope to see my comradely article.

Letters from Our Readers

A LITERATURE CLUB

St. Louis, Mo.

Comrade Editor:

Seven unemployed workers here have organized a Revolutionary Literature Club to send papers, such as the Daily Worker, The Liberator, etc., to the workers down in the Black Belt of Arkansas and other Southern States. These seven Negro comrades buy and distribute literature in the Negro sections of St. Louis. The organizer used to run a newspaper in Arkansas and he is sending literature to the South now for four months and is getting wonderful answers.

—A. M.

LIKED "WHY COMMUNISM"

Meridien, Conn.

Dear Comrades:

I am thanking you for sending me "Why Communism." Otherwise I never would have known so much of my own losses and value.

A MODEL PAMPHLET

Casey, Ill.

At last! Comrade Olgin, in "Why Communism?" has, in my opinion, hit upon the real chord to draw the worker to the Revolutionary movement. More pamphlets of this kind are needed. There is a large field in which to write, as said down in the Thesis of the 13th Plenum, namely, to show the achievements under the building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. in contrast with the conditions in the U.S.A. under capitalism.

A pamphlet, especially by Foster, at this time contrasting working conditions there, unemployment here, Doctor and hospital care there and here, cost of same, wages, school, literacy, vacations, etc., etc., and then a real appeal to overthrow capitalism and institute a Soviet America where there will be real security instead of worry, misery and war.

A. F. OF L. PRESS POISON

Bronx, N. Y.

I'm not an electrical worker, but I came across the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators (June issue) which contains some very significant material. This is the organ of the A. F. of L. I think the rank and file oppositions should analyze the material in the A. F. of L. organs and send it in to the D.W. This is important, not only from the point of view of acquainting A. F. of L. workers with the D.W., but also proving to them what the A. F. of L. leadership is doing to prevent militant activity on the part of the rank and file.

I enclose some material from this issue which I think deserves comment and which should have been brought to our attention by the comrades active in this industry. I think all rank and file oppositions should be encouraged to report on their work through the Daily and bring to the attention of the workers the role of treachery of the A. F. of L. officials.

Tells Faker to "Keep Going"

Reno, Nevada

Dear Comrades:

Here is a hot one. While I was writing to you about my subscription, a book peddler came to the door to sell me some book about making everybody rich and happy. So I asked him who was behind this power. He said some name that sounded like "Jehovah" or something like from the bible. I told him the only power to destroy capitalism would be Communism. He said Communism could never destroy capitalism because the capitalists are too powerful. So I told him to keep going, I had no use for a faker like him.

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

(Continued)

"So few men—even among the proletariat—realize how much effort and trouble they could save women, even quite do away with, if they were to lend a hand in woman's work.' But no, that is contrary to the 'right and dignity of a man.' They want their peace and comfort. The home life of the woman is a daily sacrifice to a thousand unimportant trivialities. The old master right of the man still lives in secret. His slave takes her revenge, also secretly. The backwardness of women, their lack of understanding of the revolutionary ideals of the man decrease his joy and determination in fighting. They are like little worms which, unseen, slowly but surely, rot and corrode. I know the life of the worker, and not only from books. Our Communist work among the women, our political work, embraces a great deal of political work among the men. We must root out the old 'master' idea to its last and smallest root, in the Party and among the masses. That is one of our political tasks, just as is the urgently necessary task of forming a staff of men and women comrades, well trained in theory and practice, to carry on Party activity among working women."

SO, Comrade E. D. N., I hope a thoughtful consideration by your husband of the above quotation will help to iron things out for you, just as your letter sort of broke the tension in my house. Your husband, it appears to me, is afflicted with a sort of paternalism—he wants to be the good one, to lead you on to freedom and glory, but at no cost to himself. Maybe if he did not "lead" so vigorously you would go more eagerly.

And maybe he expects you to follow the revolutionary path too closely in his own footsteps. I do not know to what revolutionary organization he belongs, but perhaps in another one you would find more suitable to your own taste and time.

Comrade husband suggests that you might feel less alone if you join a mass organization where you will find many more women of your own kind, from whom, perhaps, you may get some hints on how to deal with and correct your husband. (This is magnificent. I wish you could see the lordly gesture with which Comrade Husband sweeps a fresh newspaper out of my hand until he's gratified his own curiosity about the latest news! What mass organization has women who can give me hints on how to deal with a brute like that? Or do we just have to buy two newspapers?)

* * *

P. S.—We hope you will raise that little son of yours to have a speaking acquaintance with housework.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1751 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 2⅛ yards 54 inch fabric and 2¼ yards 36 inch contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

(NOTE: Due to the fact that this review was badly garbled in the composing room yesterday, we are reprinting it here in full.)

* * *

"The Yard Voice, issued by the Communist Party, Navy Yard Unit, Vol. I., No. 1, February, 1934. No address.

Reviewed by GERTRUDE HAESSLER

For several months the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union has been issuing for the workers in the Navy Yards, a paper called the "Yard Worker." It is issued from outside the yards and is building up union organization in the shop. There is a Communist Party unit in the shop, which is taking the lead in building up Union organization to fight for better working conditions. The unit, however, found that it was impossible through this Union paper to bring the broader political issues affecting the working class adequately before these workers. They therefore undertook to issue their own paper from the inside, in their own name—the Communist Party Unit in the Navy Yards.

The Union leaders will soon find this paper one of the most powerful means for mobilizing the workers for correct militant tactics in fighting the employers (in this the United States Government). And of course it will be the most important means for opening the eyes of the Navy Yard workers to class-consciousness, and rally them for the final aim of the Communist Party—the overthrow of the capitalist system, and the establishment of a Soviet America with all that this implies.

But to become such an effective weapon to lead the workers in their economic struggles and their final political aims, the "Yard Voice" in its future issues, must strike a better balance. The first issue tries to accomplish this all-comprehensive task, but betrays a certain amount of inexperience. It tries to accomplish the whole Communist program at once, and gives the workers too much to digest in one dose.

The Yard workers are suffering from certain illusions which must be shattered before they can understand and assimilate our program as a practical program. One of these illusions is that you can't fight the government. Another is that intensified war preparations will be beneficial to them because they are in a war industry.

Now these are practical problems that must be met. But in all its political material—and there is a great wealth of political material in this first issue—the paper does not meet these two burning problems squarely. In fact the question of war is dealt with in two articles—in analyzing the Roosevelt budget and in analyzing the imminence of war. In both of these the first approach should have been this very natural desire of an unclass-conscious worker in the yards—an expanding armaments building program, in order to get more work. We must show them that the claim that war will bring prosperity to the war-production workers is a myth. With all the increased activity in war production, there have been very few workers added to this production apparatus because of the speed-up and wages have been cut again and again. Our fight must be a strong organization to fight speed-up and wage-cuts.

The Anti-War Campaign

We will never rally these workers to an anti-war program by talking first to them about five years of crisis, and saying "our bosses are looking hungrily to war, to a new world slaughter, as a way out." If you are to handle at all the question of war as the capitalist way out of the crisis, it must be done adequately, explaining how the bosses find war the only way out. You can take nothing for granted. When you tell them that "war is part of this system," and bring up such a class concept, you must be ready to explain how it is part of "this system," and what "this system" is. You cannot take for granted that they even know there is a system.

A Wrong Directive

Then what is the paper telling these workers who are producing war armaments, to do in the anti-war struggles? The article says:

"Our first method of fighting against the war makers is to demand the elimination of the 15 per cent cut. Our wages have been cut so that more money would be spent for war materials, instead of wages. By demanding that the huge war budget be turned over for unemployment insurance, we fight against war and struggle for insurance for the inevitable day when we are tossed aside like an empty can."

What are we doing here? We are telling the workers that if they get more of the war appropriations for their own pockets, then less will go for armaments. Is that what we tell the Brooklyn Navy Yard workers is their duty in helping to fight against war?

This problem of drawing workers on war production into the anti-war campaign is not a simple one, and we must be very careful what kind of slogans we fling among them. The important thing, together with rousing their hatred against war, and together with developing their class solidarity, is to show them that if we build up a strong organization in the plant, that in itself will help to postpone war. For then the bourgeoisie will know that it cannot rely on them during war time to manufacture material with which to mangle and murder their class brothers. That is the strategic step in any war munitions plant—strong organization.

We must begin to prepare these strategic workers for our slogan of turning imperialist war into civil war. The way to prepare them is to arouse their class consciousness and their class loyalty.

Building the Union

One of the basic tasks of the "Yard Voice" is to help to build up an adequate fighting apparatus of the workers inside the Navy Yards to get better working conditions. The unit editing this paper, however, seems to regard the paper as a political supplement to the Union paper, without realizing that the Unit paper itself must be a Union organizer. The paper does not show the workers how to struggle for better conditions. It does not explain how to build up any kind of shop organization. It does not mention the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union anywhere except to support its program on one issue—the restoration of the wage-cut. It outlines no program of immediate demands. It says nothing on how to build up opposition groups in the various A. F. of L. locals in the Yards, or how the members of these locals can fight the leadership of the Metal Trades Council, which has a strangle-hold on the organized workers there. It does not tell the unorganized workers how they can struggle. It doesn't even mention the word "united front" under such a complicated organizational situation. It does not explain the role of the company union. Even in its introductory article, telling what the Communist Party stands for, it says nothing about the Communist Party championing the workers in their day-to-day struggles.

Basically what is the shortcoming of this paper? Though it is a shop paper, it does not handle the problems of the shop adequately. It takes up only two shop problems—the restoration of the wage-cut and the status of the apprentices.

The article analyzing the set-backs received in the struggle for the restoration of the wage-cut is good. It exposes the anti-employee, and pro-employer tactics of the Metal Trades Council, and how it stifled the mass action of the yard workers, and how the A. F. of L. leadership as a whole stifled the mass action of all federal employees. Here was a good chance to combat that illusion the workers have that you can't fight the government, for actually the federal employees did fight the government and were partially successful, for they, including the Yard workers, are on their way to getting back part of their cut.

Now the paper, aside from endorsing the program of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, should have outlined concrete organizational proposals for the immediate future, to realize this program. This was overlooked. The C. P. cannot content itself with merely endorsing the program of another organization. It must lead the way in establishing machinery for realizing this program.

The Problem of the Youth

On the question of the apprentices, the paper shows its alertness on the question of the problems of youth in industry but only from the standpoint of the youth. It has fallen into certain dangers. Its formulations would tend to bring about a schism between skilled and unskilled workers and thus play into the hands of the employers who constantly use this method of splitting the ranks of the working class. The question of apprentices supplanting mechanics at apprentice wages, is handled only from the point of view of the apprentices, and the problem created for the mechanics is ignored. Still they call for support from the other workers in the yard for their demands without showing those workers why this act of solidarity is necessary, and without showing any sympathetic understanding of the problems of the adult and experienced workers.

Worker Correspondence

How about the other departments? We have contacts in quite a number of other departments, but one could never guess it from the paper. And there is only one letter from a worker. This is perhaps natural in a first issue, and the appeal for more in subsequent issues should bring results,—at least we hope so in view of the fact that the paper gives no address.

The paper is very attractive technically, rotographed in a neat manner (with many typographical errors, however), and with good illustrations.

The issuing of a Party paper in this very important war industries plant is an achievement toward putting into effect the Open Letter and the program of the 13th Plenum resolution. Now, in future issues, the comrades should learn from this first experience not to handle too many political problems at once. No one expects you to hand out to these Navy Yard workers the entire program and all the Party campaigns in one issue. It is better at first to handle one or two political subjects only, but give them a clear, careful, elementary analysis, linked up as closely as possible with the conditions in the yards.

And don't forget that in addition to being Party organizers, you are also Union organizers. The Party unit in the shop is the fraction of the union in the shop—the class-conscious Union organizers in the shop. If the unit becomes more sensitive to its task of building up Union organization in the shop, and the clear concrete handling of the immediate day-to-day problems of the yard workers, it will become the leader that any Party organ should be anywhere, and especially in such a strategic shop. Reach the workers with your political program through their immediate interests. Keep your high political level, but reach the workers by building the highway to them—the Union.

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Attention, Detroit Comrades

Party members who are unemployed, in Detroit, Michigan, will receive free treatment from Dr. I. L. Rosefield, 630 Macabee Building, Detroit, Michigan, 'phone Columbia 2951. Employed workers pay according to their ability.

* * *

Important Meeting

The Medical Division of the Allied Professional Committee to Aid the Victims of Fascism will meet Monday, Feb. 19, at 9 p.m. at the office of Dr. J. Auslander, 520 W. 110th St.

* * *

Dental Service In Brooklyn

Dr. S. J. Green, 238 Kings Highway, corner Ninth St., Brooklyn, New York, offers his services at very nominal fees to comrades living in the neighborhood. Anything the patient can afford to pay will be accepted.

* * *

E. A.—At your age (13), we cannot think of any possible cause for an itching scalp, except uncleanliness. If, however, you wash your head frequently and your scalp still itches, you may come over and let us have a look at it. There will be no charge.

Removal of Adhesive Cement

Sidney Grange—The best way to remove the cement which adheres to your skin after the adhesive tape is pulled off is to use plain gasoline. Get some gasoline from the garage (be sure it is not the colored lead-containing gasoline). Dip a piece of cotton in the gasoline and rub off the cement with same. You will find that the adhesive cement will come off immediately.

There is no contraption on the market to take the place of adhesive tape for sealing the lips during sleep to prevent mouth breathing.

Real ultraviolet lamps are too expensive and dangerous for a layman to use. We cannot give you any details without a physical examination.

* * *

Scoliosis

H. G.—At your age (28) we see no reason for wearing a brace. Yes, we know a number of young women who have a similar "gift of nature." Scoliosis is not transmissable to children; but the tendency for same might be inherited. Send us your address, please

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By Michael Gold

Remarkable Leaders of Vienna

OTTO BAUER, intellectual head of the Austrian Socialist Party, and Julius Deutsch, commander of the Republican Defense Corps, have both escaped from the Vienna battlefield and are now in Czechoslovakia. A reporter from the New York Times was able to secure an interview with them which appeared in that paper last Sunday.

It is a remarkable interview, which ought to be studied by every Socialist, particularly, for it throws a strange, clear light on the temper of these leaders.

The post-war history of the Austrian Social Democracy is well known, beginning in 1919-29, with its alliance with the bourgeoisie to suppress the proletarian revolution in blood and brutality. This revolution, if the Social Democrats had not betrayed it in Austria, Hungary and Germany, would have averted all this fascist horror that now afflicts Europe.

But one need not go into that at this time. Let us merely judge these leaders from their recent statement, made at a crucial moment like this.

They Try to Help Dollfuss

"SINCE the date of the Hitler triumph in Germany," says Bauer, "our party has made the very greatest efforts to come to an agreement with the Dollfuss government, because we knew what the end would be otherwise. Either the Nazis were bound to triumph in Austria or some such terrible bloodshed as has now happened was bound to come."

It must be remembered that the Austrian Socialists were almost a majority party in the country, besides having leadership of the working class.

But these leaders had no confidence in their own class. They chose, as they did in Germany, to put their strength behind a bourgeois leader who would "protect" them from Fascism. They were following their familiar tactic of choosing "the lesser of two political evils."

And they sought to come to terms with Dollfuss, to make an alliance with this openly-avowed Austrian Fascist against the German Nazis.

Otto Bauer describes the different vain attempts. Dollfuss ignored and despised them, evidently, but they persisted. The Socialist leaders approached the clerical leaders of the Christian Socialist Party, to which Dollfuss belonged.

"A group of religious Socialists got together with a group of Catholic Democrats and tried to induce the church to intervene. This also failed. . . . It was the fault of the Bishop of Linz and the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Sibylla, who both pushed the government to Fascist extremes, saying, 'Now is the moment to destroy socialism forever.'"

Socialists Consent to Abolition of Parliament

AND then Otto Bauer makes this surprising confession:

"We offered to make the greatest concessions that a democratic and socialistic party had ever made. We let Dollfuss know that if he would only pass a bill through Parliament we would accept a measure authorizing the government to govern by decree **without Parliament for two years.**"

But Dollfuss refused this amazing Socialist offer to consent to the abolition of Parliament and the establishment of a fascist state. Hitler made the same answer to many of the German Socialist leaders when they came to him with requests that they be allowed to continue their state jobs under his regime.

"But," says Bauer, "the dissatisfaction and agitation of the workers against the conservative policy of our party committee grew as the government provocations increased. The workers said the government was making itself more powerful militarily, was wearing down our spirit, and was choosing its own time to attack us. Excitement rose to a fever pitch during the last weeks."

Is this not plain as a pikestaff? The workers began to revolt against the leaders who had made all these shameful concessions to Dollfuss, despite the fact that he was weaker than the Socialist movement. The Socialist leaders had permitted their movement to be frittered away by compromise. And little Dollfuss got stronger, with their help, and the workers, who knew they must pay the price, became alarmed at last; woke up from the drugged sleep of bourgeois socialism.

"Last Sunday night in Vienna a comrade coming from Linz warned me that the workers of Linz were highly indignant and alarmed over the Heimwehr action and had declared that if any further action were taken to deprive them of their arms they would defend themselves for the sake of the Republic. . . . I was alarmed to hear of this spirit, and sent them urgent messages to keep cool. If we in Vienna could submit patiently to an arms search in party headquarters they must try to do the same. Apparently the message came too late."

This, too, is a plain confession that Bauer did not lead the revolt, but tried to stop it. It was the workers themselves, knowing that the end had come at last in this long campaign of concessions, compromise and betrayal, who struck. There was nothing else to do. They were doomed, anyway. And a planned revolt might have won the day, even at this late stage. No, it was not Otto Bauer and the Socialist leaders who must be given the hero's laurels for the Vienna uprising. He wanted to end it after it began.

"There is another question that Major Fey (the Vice-Chancellor) will have to answer one day. During the disorders in 1927 the Socialist Mayor Seitz and many others, at the risk of their own lives, went into the crowds and calmed the excited workmen. All these leaders were in prison on Monday. Why didn't Fey release them at any time during the fighting and give them a chance to bring it to an end?"

What kind of mind is speaking here? Bauer still serves the fascist state even at such a moment.

Death, Rather Than No Private Property

AND Julius Deutsch, the military commander of the revolt, of this Socialist revolt against a bourgeois state, praises his proletarian soldiers in the following curious terms:

"Characteristic of the discipline of the splendid men of my Republican Defense corps is the fact that in the whole four days and nights of fighting there was not a single case of plundering. My men had virtually nothing to eat, and were ill-clad and badly shod. They were suffering terribly from hunger and cold. Nevertheless, as I have said, not a single citizen was robbed nor a shop touched. And such men the fascists dare to call 'revolutionary rabble'."

In other words, the workers were fighting for their lives. They were killing their bourgeois enemy, and being killed. They were outlaws with a hangman's noose waiting for them if they lost. But they would not enter a department store and take the food and clothing they needed so bitterly.

Their Socialist commander had forbidden them to violate the sacred law of private property! In a civil war between socialism and capitalism! Fascists murder workers, they violate and confiscate the property of Jews and labor unions. But socialist leaders respect the private property of their enemies.

What philistinism! What incredible folly! What a leadership for the working class! Isn't it obvious that such leaders can lead nowhere but to defeat? They do not believe in socialism; they apologize for such revolts as the one in Vienna, forced upon them by the indignant workers; they would be more than glad if permitted by the fascists to co-operate with them in some manner that would save their faces.

Let their Socialist comrades in other countries explain this interview. The facts on this Vienna revolt are slowly coming out, and when the full story is told, it will not cover most of the leaders with glory, but with contempt. It is only the workers who bear all, who suffer all, and who finally will dare all.

"Driving Axle," New Soviet Novel, Is Out

The drive for Socialist construction in the U. S. S. R. has produced another novel in "Driving Axle," by the Soviet writer, V. Ilyenkov, to be published shortly by International.

The story is built around a locomotive plant which revolutionizes peasant life in the gloomy forest area of the Urals. Ilyenkov shows the stubborn but victorious fight for socialism in and outside of the factory, where class enemies, with allies even beyond the frontier, plan sabotage.

"Driving Axle" will be obtainable at Workers' Bookshops, or direct from the publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York.

"Nana" Now At The Fifth Avenue Theatre

Emil Zola's original masterpiece "Nana" which has been transferred to the screen, is proving one of the most successful features at the Fifth Ave. Theatre, Broadway and 28th St. The film which is being shown daily from 9:30 a.m. to 11 pm. has been attracting crowds daily

IT'S SOLD!

A Short Story

By JOHN GREGORY

LOOMIS looked over the manuscript in silence while Horace Spencer anxiously waited for his verdict. To the author he was like an immense Budda-a Budda with the mouth of a carp.

Slowly the bald head shook from side to side. "Spencer, I'm afraid your articles are not suited to our publication."

It was a death sentence. Feebly the author replied, "But I have spent six months touring the Soviet Union. I have given a true picture of conditions there. Surely the American public is interested?"

A curious, quizzical smile passed over the loose lips of the editor of the Friday Pillar. As you know, ours is a weekly magazine with an immense circulation. True enough, we need a series of articles on the Soviet. The public craves them." He paused and looked shrewdly at the author. Loomis knew that Spencer had had a degree of success as a lecturer and writer on sex topics. Now, he thought, the poor innocent is venturing into unfamiliar fields.

Continuing, Loomis leaned across the mahogany desk and tapped a gold pencil for emphasis. "But, we also have the best advertisers in the country. And they bring in the money. We, er, owe them certain obligations. Do I make myself clear?"

DESPERATELY Spencer tried to understand. A conceited little man without much imagination, he loved luxury, women, and fine clothes. All cost much money. And money depended on this editor.

With a sinking heart he saw vanishing the worshipping audiences of well clad men and women, mostly women. And he knew that if Loomis took his articles lecture bookings would come pouring in. If he did not, well, Horace Spencer might have to go to work. The prospect frightened him.

Vivid pictures passed in his mind as the editor waited. Of that vast country across the sea, where millions of workers and farmers were successfully forging a wondrous future. He had tried to put some of the enthusiasm for what he had seen into his articles. Also, he saw his platinum blonde mistress—she who wanted a fur coat. And somehow, irrelevantly, he thought of a bedraggled young girl, a prostitute, who had accosted him timidly that morning.

AND strangely, that last thought connected up with Loomis. It seemed to give him a vague idea of what the man was driving at. The idea grew clearer.

Spencer swallowed hard. "Er, there are other things I might put into my articles. Ah, I might revise my conclusions." He looked up questioningly.

Loomis smiled and nodded vigorously. "No doubt you saw starvation and famine over there, and observed a lot of failures in the program of industrialization?"

"Ah, I have heard stories." The dose was a little strong, even for Horace Spencer.

"Not enough!" replied Loomis, shaking his head vigorously. "Now frankly, we want a series of articles that will discourage our readers from trying to duplicate the Russian experiment. The articles must give first hand pictures. The pay will be very good."

Strangely, the picture of the prostitute came again into Spencer's mind. Loomis' words rang, "The pay will be very good!" Ah! He smiled brightly and said, "I'll rewrite my manuscript and revise my conclusions. I understand now."

"Fine!" Loomis said, a trifle contemptuously, as he shook the soft hand offered him. He added, "Let me have the first article next week. Five Thousand words. I have no doubt but what it will be acceptable. Good-bye."

To James W. Ford

Will black man fight?
Well, during Civil War, Northern bosses
Got desperate, put arms in black man's hand,
Loosed him, with music and cheers, upon the Southern bosses.

Fort Harrison,
A. D. 1864
Behind stout walls the masters jeer.
"Look! Niggers comin'!
They got swell uniforms,
They got popguns
With somethin' shinin' on the end—
But it's only a cheese-knife.
Let 'em have it—
Fire!"

The approach, causeway ten feet wide,
Plowed by grapeshot and marksmen's rifles.
Three hundred yards to go,
And the column advances.
Men black as midnight, bronze men,
Straight men, and men twisted by blows,
Wealed from the bullwhip, gashed by leg-irons,
Proudly they grasp their weapons.
Along narrow causeway,
Five hundred forty-three lie dead
And column, like on parade, keeping perfect step,
Jaws forward, shoulders squared,
Advances.

Inside of four minutes
Black warriors storm the works.
Meet "masters" face to face, breast to breast,
Break heads, break limbs of "masters" with rifle butts,
Blow them through with bullets,
Spit their bellies on expert bayonets.
Black heroes!
Under a flag of stripes. No star of glory shines for them!

U. S.,
A. D. 1934.
Over the whole God damned country
Against ten thousand forts
RED FLAG
High in his stout black hand.
O "masters," North and South,
Whether you stand and fight, whether you run and hide.
Game's up.
Glory for black man!
Freedom for all men!

—George Jarrboe.

WHAT'S ON

ATTENTION!

On and after March 1 the rates for ads in the "What's On" column will be week days from Monday to Thursday 25c for 3 lines. Friday and Saturday 35c for 3 lines.

Announcements for the "What's On" Column must be in our office by 11 A.M. of the previous day. There is a minimum charge of 25c for each notice.

Thursday

PLAYLET, sequel to Peace on Earth, "And Good Will Towards Man." Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., 8:30 p.m. Dancing afterwards to Ted Fagins Orchestra. Auspices, International Seamen's Club.

RALLY Against War and Fascism. Alfred Bunge, speaker. Cruger Manor, 3200 Cruger Ave. cor. Burke, 8 p.m. Prominent speakers. Adm. free.

MAX BEDACHT speaks on "What Is Happening in Germany," Labor Temple, 242 E. 84th St., 8 p.m. Adm. 10c. Auspices, Yorkville C.P. and Y.C.L. Proceeds for German C.P.

EDITH BERKMAN Br. I.L.D., Educational meeting, T. Wang speaks on "Situation in China." Borough Park Workers Club, 4704—18th Ave., 8:30 p.m.

REHEARSAL Prefheit Mandolin Orchestra, Town Hall Concert, 108 E. 14th St., 7:45 p.m. All members except the concertinas must come.

PARTY given by Midtown Br. F.S.U., 168 W. 23rd St. Dancing, Entertainment, Refreshments. Speaker, Liston Oak. Adm. 25c. Benefit "Soviet Russia Today."

MEMBERS Potamkin Film School please note there will be no meeting tonight. All present Monday.

Friday

DEBATE between Max Bedacht and Prof. Herman Gray on "Unemployment Insurance." Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave., cor. Jerome, 8:45 p.m. Adm. 10c. Auspices, Br. 821 I.W.O.

VICTORY Dance given by Unemployed Teachers Association, Webster Manor, 125 E. 11th St., 9 p.m.

ISRAEL AMTER speaks on "The Unemployment Situation and Its Outlook." Ned Spark A. C. 64 Second Ave. (near 4th St.) 8:30 p.m.

CARL BRODSKY speaks on "Bourgeoisie Democracy vs Social Revolution," Brighton Workers Center, 3200 Coney Island Avenue, 8:30 p.m. Auspices, Unit 6 C.P.

SYMPOSIUM on Proletarian Literature. Tremont Prog. Club, 866 E. Tremont Ave., 8:45 p.m. Speakers: Alfred Hayes, Helen Kappel, Arthur Pense, Philip Rahv, Edwin Rolfe, Sol Funcroff.

"IMPERIALISM," Open Forum at German Workers Club, 79 E. 10th St. at 8 p.m. Speaker: E. P. Greene of Pen and Hammer. Adm. free.

LECTURE "New Morals in A New World" by well known journalist. Boro Park Workers Club, 18th Ave. and 47th St., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c. Unemployed 10c.

JOE GILBERT, one of the Comm. of 13, speaks on "The Recent Taxi Strike and the Role of the T.U.U.C." American Youth Federation, 323 E. 13th St., 8:30 p.m. Admission 10c.

HARRY RAYMOND speaks on "The War Danger." Astoria Open Forum, 25-26 Astoria Ave. (Crescent Theatre Bldg.). Admission free.

Passaic, N. J.

BIG ANTI-FASCIST Mass Meeting, Bauman Hall, 189 Dayton Ave. Auspices Anti-fascist League, Passaic.

Boston, Mass.

DINNER at 1029 Tremont St. on Saturday, Feb. 27.

John Reed Club Offers Traveling Scottsboro Exhibition for Clubs

NEW YORK.—The first exhibition of the work of students of the John Reed Club School of Art is being held this week, Feb. 19 to 26—at the John Reed Club Gallery, 430 Sixth Avenue. There is representative work from all classes, done during the term which is just closing. The exhibition is extremely significant, and completely justifies the existence of such a school in the revolutionary movement. It should be of special interest to all artists and art students who are faced with the problem of how to relate their work to the social struggles which are taking place about them.

In connection with the exhibition and the closing of the Fall term there will be an entertainment and dance on Saturday night, Feb. 24, at the John Reed Club. There will be musical entertainment and speakers, and prominent artists will do portrait sketches.

IF I WERE COMMISSAR

—By Gropper

Ab. Cahan, editor of the yellow "Forward," would be compelled to sell copies of the Daily Worker dealing with exposures of the treacherous role of the Socialist Party leaders.

Suggested by Henry Finke, New York, who gets the original.

TUNING IN

"Character Education in the Soviet Union," will be discussed by Paul Kaminsky, book commentator, over WARD today at 3:15 p. m.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—American Economic Defense—Representative A. P. Lamneck of Ohio
7:15—Billy Batchelor—Sketch
7:30—Shirley Howard, Songs; Jesters Trio
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Vallee Orch.; Soloists
9:00—Captain Henry Show Boat Concert
10:00—Whiteman Orch.; Al Jolson, Songs
11:00—Viola Philo, Soprano
11:15—Norman Cordon, Bass
11:30—From Buenos Aires; Variety Program
12:00—Lunceford Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Martin Orch.

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Stan Lomax
7:15—Comedy; Music
7:30—Lone Ranger—Sketch
8:00—Little Symphony Orch.; Philip James, Conductor; John Corigliano, Violin
9:00—Variety Musicale
9:15—Dramatized News
9:30—De Marco Girls; Frank Sherry, Tenor
9:45—The Witch's Tale
10:15—Current Events—Harian Eugene Read
10:30—The Jolly Russians
10:45—Sports—Boake Carter
11:01—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Coleman Orch.
12:00—Berger Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Don Quixote—Sketch
7:30—Carlos Gardel, Baritone; Concert Orch.
8:00—Cape Diamond Lights—Sketch
8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Herman Dundesen
8:45—Sizzlers Trio
9:00—Death Valley Days
9:30—Duchin Orch.
10:00—Canadian Program
10:30—Science and Inventions Make More Jobs—Dr. Karl Compton, Dr. R. A. Millikan, W. D. Coolidge
11:00—Rainbow Division Washington Day Program
11:30—Madriguera Orch.
12:00—Olsen Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Dance Orch.

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Serenaders Orch.
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Studio Orch.
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
tone; Mary Eastman, Soprano
8:30—Concert Orch.; Alexander Gray, Baritone
9:00—Philadelphia Orch., Sylvan Levin, Conductor
9:15—Howard Marsh, Tenor; Mary Eastman, Soprano; Kostelanetz Orch.
9:30—Waring Orch.
10:00—Gray Orch.; Stoopnagle and Budd, Comedians; Connie Boswell, Songs
10:45—Evan Evans, Baritone; Concert Orch.
11:15—Vera Van, Songs
11:30—Jones Orch.
12:00—Nelson Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Davis Orch.
1:00—Pancho Orch.

That Visit to a Nazi Concentration Camp

By G. P. ULRICH

WHO took any interest in Oranienburg two months ago? The little picnic resort, lying close to Berlin, was at most moderately well known for its vegetarian settlement and the equipment for practising defence against gas attacks.

With the opening of the concentration camp the little town became temporarily a goal for the press of the world. Reporters made notes: model arrangements—in comparison with other prisons not bad—no ill-treatment.

After such fleeting impressions it will be well to investigate a little more thoroughly. Let us go then past the young S. A. (Storm Troopers) people who, equipped with police cloaks, rubber clubs, revolvers and rifles, are guarding the old abandoned factory, and let us not stop long in the office, in which some of the adherents of the new system have made themselves thoroughly comfortable.

From the office we go over a flight of stairs, whose decay is with difficulty concealed by the most painful neatness, into a great factory yard, over which years ago trucks rolled with goods, but which in recent weeks has seen nothing but police wagons of the flying-squads, with S. A. and thoroughly flayed prisoners. Here we come to the first young men, who are expiating their guilt in not being National-Socialists by an imprisonment to which they can see no end. Here they are "to be again educated to become useful members of human society," are "first really to learn to work." The work is assigned to them by three S. A. people, two of whom came direct from school to the office of the unemployed relief. This is the first "job" that they have seen from the inside.

* * *

THE work—we will call it that—is for both guards and guarded about the most brainless that you can imagine. Three young workers are driving six of their former comrades of the unemployed office to yank blades of grass rapidly out of the ground. The six are crawling around in completely tattered clothes, pinching out from between the stones the sprouting spring grass digging out the roots, cleaning the sand from all traces and pressing it nice and neat back into the cracks in the paving. There is no tool. Also the grass, even if it were left to grow peacefully, would bother nobody.

Behind the factory building a lot of water is being squirted. A dozen men are busy cleaning off the old box. It will be reckoned as their personal fault if it does not shine like a marble palace. Every splinter of wood, every grain of sand must be removed. On the wall a Soviet star has remained from former years; away with it, even if the wall goes to the devil. Here also one is impressed with the beastly brainlessness of a work that is not work, but merely busyness, just so that the point of "Useful work" can stand on the daily plan.

It gets much worse where the nearby wood is being rooted out. The trees are already gone. The occupants of the camp, under heavy supervision, are proceeding with bare fingers to dig out the giant blocks of roots. S. A. men drive on workers who might be their grandfathers. "Old sow," 'red swine," "dirty bugger";—the expressions are taken from the vocabulary of the imperial army. Only they are more frequent and even more vulgar.

The sand of the Mark is fine as dune sand. It keeps trickling back. It runs through the ruined fingers of the men. The figures of those going sick mount up. The drive goes on. The abuse goes on endlessly.

The roots are dug out. Now the favored ones may arm themselves with an axe—just think of it—and chop up the hunks. But they watch sharply after the axes.

Other prisoners must peel potatoes. Brown men watch over them, and with as much earnestness as if the unfavorable balance of trade could be set right by hair-thin potato peelings.

* * *

THE overwhelming thought is not the fact that here approximately 1,500 innocent people are atoning for sins they never committed, but that, crawling on the ground like animals or sitting like slaves under the whip, they are pursuing an activity that for sheer brainlessness surpasses the glueing of paper bags in prison or the profession of stamping relief cards.

It is a little depressing at the beginning of exercise, but only for the first half-hour. Physical training is looked on with favor. The exhausted, wretchedly nourished body cannot endure military drill for hours on end. There is a hail of curses, a rain of blows.

The food is all too scanty. In the morning brown soup with greasy sandwiches. At noon brown soup with potatoes and peas, beans, etc. In the evening greasy sandwiches with brown soup. How many of the prisoners can stand that long?

The intellectual nourishment is just as scanty, but more highly seasoned. Aside from the daily reading of the **Volkische Beobachter** (a Fascist daily paper), there are address and "lectures for enlightenment." For example, the troop leader calls the group together and snarls. "People! last night another barn was burned to the ground at Birkenwerder. That is the best proof that we are acting in the interest of the whole people by shutting you up here, to make human beings of you again. Your comrades out there will come to it too. Then this epidemic of fire bugs will finally stop."

The number of cases of burning barns is less than in the last twenty years. But the troop leader is quite serious about his "enlightenment."

When this part of the day's duty is over, the prisoners go into what here are called the bedrooms. A few centimetres of rotten straw lie on the cold cement floor. Even in the evening, when the prisoners are shut into the recently-aired rooms, it stinks as if a herd of beasts from the primaeval forest had spent the night here. It is impossible to describe the air that results from the presence here of fifty or more people, whose unwashed clothes and sweaty bodies exude their fumes here. And yet, the hour that follows is the only one in which the resident of the concentration camp has some freedom. Then he is allowed, when he has enjoyed the **Volkische Beobachter**, to gossip for a short time, and and has even a few minutes unwatched. 'Till he falls asleep.

* * *

THIRTY to thirty-five thousand people live in "German" concentration camps. People whose political education surpasses that of their guards several hundred per cent. Gradually the laboriously cultivated enmity of the Browns against the "beasts" which they are watching, crumbles away. Little conversations begin. Little privileges become customary. In spite of that, there is still plenty of whistling of clubs and sticks. In such a life, cut off from true reports about the realities of Hitlerism, it is not a simple matter to hold your head high. And yet the "School of Humanity and Labor" for such prisoners as do not leave, it prematurely as invalids or corpses, is a school of higher training for the officials of that army which some day in the not-too-distant future will really bring in humanity and work.

* * *

From "Murder in Camp Hohenstein and Other Stories," a Cross current of the Hitler Regime, by Johannes R. Becher, G. P. Ulrich, Peter Conrad, A. S. Gles and Hans Scheer. Published by International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

V. J. Jerome Speaks On Austria at John Reed Club Sunday Evening

NEW YORK.—V. J. Jerome, Communist writer and critic, will speak on "The Armed Revolt of the Austrian Workers" at the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave., this Sunday evening at 8:30.

Socialist workers, intellectuals and students are especially invited to this meeting where a through discussion will take place on the background of the Austrain struggle, the attitude of the Socialist leaders and the United Front policies of the Communist Party.

Wages in South Higher, "But It Don't Mean a Thing"

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

CHALOTTE, N. C.—Wages have increased for most of the industrial workers here and doubled for the mill workers, but "it don't mean a thing," to use their expression, for employers get just twice as much work out of them to make up for the increased wage scale called for by N. R. A. codes. The mills began it and other employers followed their lead with a "stretch-out" system which leaves the worker limp and exhausted at the end of the day.

"We got our wages raised all right—from $6 a week to the $12 a week minimum," mill workers invariably say with a note of helplessness, "but the mills ain't losin' nothin' by it. We just have to do twice as much work—that's all. If we can't, there's plenty who are willing to try."

JOHN L. SPIVAK

This is for the workers in the 20 mills in and around Charlotte. For workers in other industries similar "stretch-out" system is used though not quite as bad as in the mills. This bubling-up on work to make up r the increased wage called for by e minimum in the codes is, of urse, prohibited, "but it don't mean thing to have it prohibited." Numerous complaints have been made the local Compliance Board, but e, as in New England, complaints e ignored.

N.R.A. enforcement and C.W.A. encements are handled by local offi- either business men or politicians, and the hook-up and relations between them and the manufacturer is all too clear. There is a labor representative here, Albert Jackson, a labor leader affiliated with the Charlotte Central Labor Union, which in turn is affiliated with the A. F. of L. He sits in on the Compliance Board to represent labor's interests, and it was from him that I first heard the bland announcement of the "stretch-out" system the mills started.

"What are you doing about it?" I asked.

"There ain't much that can be done," he said apologetically.

Despite this wide-spread and other abuses, such as the now established use of the C.W.A. to supply cheap labor in competition with union labor, workers take an optimistic view of things as they are here and of the future.

"Things is much better here than they were a year ago," they say. "Then we had nothing. Now at least several thousand have jobs through the N.R.A. and the C.W.A., some of them, we hope, permanently.

(It is interesting to note the common use of the word "we" when a worker discusses conditions of workers here. Though the vast majority of them are unemployed, they use the word collectively with an air that they are about to be included in the jobs that are being made.)

"At least giving some of them jobs started money circulating again and maybe that will help a bit. Some money is being earned, though most of those who are working are not making enough to live on. The big trouble here with C.W.A. work is that the C.W.A., which also distributes charity when there is no jobs, is using its power to get cheap labor for them that would ordinarily have to pay anywhere from 30 to 50 cents an hour.

"Take bricklayers or painters, for instance. They have a union, but there's no work for most of them. Some of them haven't worked for two years. A man needs some work done and calls up a bricklayer or a painter and asks what he wants for the job. We say we want 50 cents an hour and the man laughs at us.

"'Hell,' he says, 'I can get a man from the C.W.A. who'll do the job for 50 cents a day,' and he not only can, but does. If a worker don't take the job—and they call on a worker who's on the charity list—the C.W.A. just cuts him off the $2 a week relief money he gets for his family and he's left to starve. The Family Service and the Salvation Army (the two chief charity organizations here) do the same. A man's got to take one of these jobs at whatever the boss wants to pay or he can just starve to death."

Mill workers—those who are working—say:

"In the old days before the N.R.A. we used to get $6 a week for a 10 or 12 hour day. Today the minimum wage is $12 a week for an eight-hour day. You'd think that the N.R.A. has done us a lot of good but it ain't. It don't cost the mill no more to run now than it did before the code was signed because of the stretch-out. Instead of tending to one frame we have to tend to two. Whatever kind of work we did it's just double now."

* * *

THE stretch-out system has naturally kept many of the mill workers from returning to their jobs when the mills opened recently. On the other hand, the provision for only two shifts has managed to supply work to mill workers who, because of the stretch-out, would not have found work at all. In the days before the code busy mills used to run two 12-hour shifts. They are now allowed only two eight-hour ones and despite the exhausting pressure of doubling the amount of work it is physically impossible even at top speed to equal the old productivity and hence a few more hands have found employment.

Mill workers never earned enough to buy homes but workers in other industries here, particularly the small business man and minor executive, in the years before the depression managed to save enough for down-payments on homes. Many of them were almost paid for or completely paid for when the depression came, and a great many of these have now lost their homes, either for non-payment of mortgages or for taxes. The percentage of those who lost homes here since the depression is greatest among the upper middle class and the formerly well-to-do. Very few workers lost homes because they never owned any.

Here, as in the New England industrial center, there has been a tremendous number of doubling-up by families, relatives and friends in efforts to meet the average rental of $15 to $20 a month or to keep themselves from being evicted. In some extreme cases as in one place here on E. 4th St., five families, totalling 19 persons, are living in a six room house.

The unskilled worker in this city averages $12 to $15 a week—when he is working, and 75 per cent or three out of every four workers in this community, are unskilled. This unskilled labor never worked steadily over any long period of time and most of this unsteady work since the depression. Since the depression it would be a very conservative estimate to say that an unskilled worker was kept busy for six months during the year. But even if that length of work were granted he would still average, over the annual period, about $7.50 a week.

In all this, it must be remembered only those who worked are considered. The overwhelming proportion did not work at all and had to live on charity, but those who did work were unable to earn enough to live on for the living costs, at a minimum, averaged about $13 a week when you include gas, light, water rent and an occasional stitch of clothes.

(To Be Continued

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
JOHN WEXLEY'S New Play
THEY SHALL NOT DIE
Royale Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way
Matinees Thurs. and Sat.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way
Ev.8.20Mats.Thur.&Sat.2:20

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way
Ev.8:20.Mats.Thur.&Sat.2:20

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
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Daily Worker

TOTAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.

Cable Address: "Dailwork," New York, N. Y.

Washington Bureau: Room 954, National Press Building, 14th and F. St., Washington, D. C.

Subscription Rates:

By Mail (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, $6.00; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $2.00; 1 month, 0.75 cents. Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, $9.00, 6 months, $5.00; 3 months, $3.00

By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1934

Washington's Birthday

TODAY the name of Washington will be uttered with sanctimonious adoration throughout the land by capitalist politicians, bourgeois editorial writers and college presidents. The name of Washington has always been something holy and sacred in American history, a name supposedly not subject to the ordinary processes of historical analysis.

George Washington, of course, played a leading part in one of the revolutionary periods of American history.

But it is deliberately concealed from the American masses that he played an equally leading part in the bloody counter-revolution against the poverty-stricken masses of the colonies immediately after the end of the War for Independence.

It is deliberately concealed from the American masses that Washington was the leader of the rich, land-owning mercantile capitalism of the colonies, of the young American bourgeoisie, which entered on to a war, a revolutionary war, it is true, but a war whose main objective was the defense of private capitalist property, of the defense of the right of the American bourgeoisie to exploit the United States without having to share with the British ruling classes the plunder wrested from the American masses!

This war was a historically revolutionary war, since it broke the remnant bonds of feudal-national oppression of Britain over America. And the masses fought this battle for the young American bourgeoisie.

* * *

IT IS to this revolutionary fight for national liberation to which Lenin referred in his remarkable "Letter to the American Working Class" (printed in the Daily Worker Jan. 20) when he said:

"The American people have revolutionary traditions which are being adopted by the best representatives of the American proletariat, who are giving repeated expression of their solidarity with us, the Bolsheviks. This tradition is the war of liberation against the English in the 18th century and the Civil War in the 19th century. . . ."

But, in this bourgeois-national war, the propertyless workers, artisans, the small, poverty-stricken farmers, were cheated of the fruits of the victory which they had paid for with their blood on the battlefields. After the war, the power of the rich landlords, the rapidly rising wealthy merchants in the cities, grew even more oppressive over the masses than ever before.

And this intense misery of the masses who had fought with such sacrifice the battles of the wealthy upper classes, broke forth in the Shay's Rebellion and the Whisky Rebellion, uprisings by which the poverty-stricken small debtors and artisans sought to break the chains of their indebtedness to the rich merchant-landlords, whom Washington and Adams represented.

These uprisings, representative of the desire of the American masses to reap the fruits of the revolution, were drowned in blood by Washington's troops. They were a "menace to property," that is, to capitalist property, and they were crushed in bloody counter-revolution with George Washington at the head of the oppressors.

The American bourgeoisie, with Washington at their head, thus followed the well-trodden path of historic betrayal taken by all capitalist ruling classes in their struggles against feudalism and national servitude to a stronger power. They used the American propertyless workers—and then betrayed them when the artisans and farmers tried to carry the revolution to its logical conclusions against the slavery of indebtedness.

In 1776, when the American bourgeoisie needed the support of the American workers and farmers, they taught them in the Declaration of Independence that it was right, just and necessary for a people to use armed revolutionary methods to overthrow oppression.

In this bourgeois-revolutionary document they told the American masses:

"Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, then it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and institute new government. . . ."

When it suited their class needs the American bourgeoisie did not hesitate to use revolutionary armed struggles, did not hesitate to seize power through forceful overthrow of the British rule.

But, today, when American capitalism has become historically reactionary and parasitic, when its existence has become a curse to the vast majority of the American people, when it can only bring ever-increasing crisis and suffering to the majority of the American masses, the bourgeoisie strives to bury these early traditions of armed struggle for the overthrow of oppression.

Today they strive to bury the traditions of revolutionary, armed seizure of power from a parasitic oppressing class.

Today only the proletariat is the inheritor of the best traditions of armed revolutionary struggle against oppression and exploitation.

* * *

TODAY there are those who would pretend to be the revolutionary leaders of the American masses by pretending to be the inheritors of the American revolutionary traditions. Such are the Mustes of the newly-hatched American Workers Party, and the Bert Wolfes of the Lovestone renegades.

But these gentlemen seek to cripple the revolutionary struggles of the American working class by separating them from the international revolutionary struggles of the world proletariat, the epoch-making struggles of the Paris Commune, of the Russian working class in 1905 and 1917, the experiences of the Chinese masses in the Canton Commune of 1927, of the German working class and Austrian working class, and above all, of the world-historic creation of the Soviet Republic of the U.S.S.R.! The revolutionary traditions of the American masses are now part of the greater immense reservoir of revolutionary experience of Marxism-Leninism, of Bolshevism.

But those who would pretend to inherit the revolutionary traditions of American history, without merging and enriching these traditions with the international experience of the world proletariat, embodied in Marxism-Leninism, are not revolutionaries, but pedantic reactionaries in disguise!

Without Bolshevism, the traditions of the American revolution can only be used to serve reactionary, nationalistic, jingoistic ends.

Without Bolshevism, without Marxism-Leninism, the traditions of the American revolution become narrow, jingoistic, chauvinistic. They become in the hands of such a "revolutionary" as Muste, the "revolutionary traditions" of the Daughters of the American Revolution!

Without Bolshevism, without the infinitely richer experiences of the proletarian revolutions from the Paris Commune to the victorious Proletarian Revolution of 1917, the jingoistic Muste conception of American history becomes a reactionary obstacle in the path of the working class, becomes an ideological weapon of Social-Fascism, of betrayal away from the road toward Soviet Power, the only true road to the overthrow of capitalism!

The Communist International, with its American section, the Communist Party, alone is the embodied experience of all the revolutionary traditions of the international working class. The Communist Party alone is the inheritor of the best revolutionary traditions of the American masses. It takes what is best in these traditions and merges it with the world experience of international proletarian revolution, of Bolshevism.

It is not Washington, but Lenin who is the leader of the revolutionary proletariat of America today.

Mr. Green's Pious Protest

WHEN MR. WILLIAM GREEN, president of the A. F. of L., takes time off from his strikebreaking on the National Labor Board to pretend to evince "protest" against the slaughter of Austrian workers who fought on the barricades, we can be sure that running through the rank and file of the A. F. of L. is tremendous class sentiment for their Austrian brothers.

When 500 thugs armed with machine guns, rifles, revolvers and tear gas guns, shot down striking Ambridge, Pa., workers last fall, Mr. Green remained silent.

What Mr. Green needs is some protective coloration for his increasingly fascist deeds at home. "Protest," if properly couched, reasons this labor lieutenant of the N.R.A., is all right for export. But when it comes to import, Mr. Green takes copious leaves from the book of Hitler and Dollfuss.

Let's turn attention to Mr. Green's verbal protest, which he himself says is intended for "publicity," and not to arouse any action on the part of the American workers in support of their Austrian brothers.

"The inhuman persecution of Socialists and working people of Austria," says the mealy-mouthed Green, "has excited the righteous indignation of all working people in our country."

Which gives the secret to Green's belated protest.

"It seems inconceivable that those in charge of and responsible for government would countenance an onslaught with artillery firing upon apartment houses in which men, women and children resided."

Mr. Green has forgotten the Ludlow massacre when the very bosses whom he now serves rained fire and bullets on tent colonies of Colorado miners, burning men, women and children to cinders.

What Mr. Green complains about is that in the class war the capitalists exceeded the rules of imperialist war. "The rules of war," he points out to them, "which apply to wars between nations, prohibit such a cruel onslaught upon defenseless women and children as the press reports show was practiced by the troops who were acting under the instructions of Chancellor Dollfuss."

But without exception, Mr. Green, when the working class takes to the barricades and seeks to overthrow the capitalism which you support by every means, no slaughter, no holocaust, no brutality, no torture is too great to be used by the exploiters.

What is more, it's the Greens, the Wolls, the Lewises who are the first to call for the wholesale slaughter of revolutionists, who cry for the blood of workers who resort to arms against capitalism.

"The civilization and justice of bourgeois order," said Karl Marx, writing on the Paris Commune, "comes out in its lurid light whenever the slaves and drudges of that order rise against their masters. Then this civilization and justice stand forth as undisguised savagery and lawless revenge."

* * *

MR. GREEN does not want the American workers to learn the revolutionary lessons of the Austrian events, the necessity for a revolutionary struggle against capitalism. He does not want the American workers to learn that the Roosevelt regime is the dictatorship of American capitalism, rapidly pursuing a road towards fascism, towards violent and brutal oppression of the American workers. Mr. Green himself, through his action with the Roosevelt government, is preparing the bloodbath for the American workers, by suppressing strikes, by his maneuverings on the N.R.A. against the American workers' living standards.

The appeal against action in Mr. Green's statement overshadows all his hollow sounding, pious appeals for humanitarian slaughter of the Austrian revolutionists.

"I hope," he says, with a note of fear that his hope will not be realized, "the working people of the nation will, in a proper and effective way, voice their own protests generally through governmental and publicity channels so that those responsible for the murder of innocent men, women and children in Austria may know of the feeling as well as the protests of the masses of the people throughout the United States against the atrocities inflicted upon the masses of the people of Austria."

This same appeal for "protest through government channels" was first voiced by Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian leader of the Socialist International. The same Vandervelde accompanied his appeal for diverting the protests into the channels of the capitalist governments everywhere, with an appeal to the League of Nations for armed intervention in Austria, just exactly what the imperialists wanted to drown the Austrian revolution in a sea of blood if it took a turn towards the actual seizure of power.

* * *

THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST LEADERS call for appeals to Roosevelt. They want the workers themselves not to act against their own capitalists, but want them to submit their protests to the very capitalist government that breaks their strikes, lowers their wages, and suppresses their working class organizations.

Here the united front of the Socialist leaders with the fascist Woll uncovers itself in all its ghastliness.

They do not want the A. F. of L. members, the Socialist and Communist workers, to form a powerful class united front against the Austrian butchers, a united front, which, to be effective, must come in conflict, must resist the fascist moves of the American capitalist class.

All A. F. of L. members, in taking steps for action in support of their Austrian brothers, when this statement of Green comes before them, should expose its real content and significance.

In every A. F. of L. local resolutions of protest should be adopted and sent to the Austrian embassy in Washington. Money should be collected for the Austrian revolutionary workers, to aid them in their struggles. Special meetings should be arranged to discuss the Austrian events and to draw valuable lessons for the American workers from them in their struggles against American capitalism, against fascism.

Against these maneuvers of the betrayers of the American workers a real united front of all workers must be built up who do not take the road desired by Wall Street, the road of "publicity and government channels," but takes the road of powerful class action, mass demonstrations, strikes, the forging of a powerful, lasting united front against all fascist attacks, not only in Austria, but particularly at home, in the United States.

Austrian Workers' Fight Stirs All Soviet Factories

Inquiries Flood Headquarters of Trade Unions

Resolutions, Funds Pour in from All Corners of Soviet Union

Special to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (By Radio).—The All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions is flooded with inquiries from all parts of the Soviet Union, asking where to send funds collected for the relief of Austrian workers, victims of fascist terror.

Hundreds of factories in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov and other centers in the Soviet Union again yesterday held meetings devoted to the heroic struggle of the Austrian proletariat.

"This struggle," says a resolution adopted by the railway shop workers of Moscow, "showed to what depth the entire capitalist system is shaken. The bourgeoisie, completely embroiled in its contradictions, is seeking a way out through imperialist war. The international Social Democracy helps it in this, but the masses are already aroused. The toilers of the land of Socialism are following with the greatest sympathy the heroic struggles of the proletariat of the West, especially the proletariat of Austria."

The workers unanimously decided to subscribe a day's pay for the benefit of the Austrian proletariat suffering as a result of the barricade battles and strikes. In addition, all the workers present decided to join the International Red Aid.

More Factory Resolutions

At meetings in the great No. 39 factory in Moscow, the workers adopted an appeal to the heroic proletariat of Austria, in which they said:

"By their staunch, genuine, heroic resistance to Fascism, the workers of Austria have again shown the revolutionary strength of the proletariat, its irreconcilable hatred of the bourgeoisie. It showed that the liberation of the working class lies on the path of armed struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Those pitiful servants of the bourgeoisie—the social-fascists—betrayed the revolutionary workers. Only the small Communist Party of Austria, supremely devoted to the cause of the proletariat, was at its fighting post in the first ranks of the battling proletariat.

Give Day's Pay

"Throw out the betrayers, the Social Democratic leaders, by the scruff of the neck. Forge a united front with the Communists. Raise still higher the banner of struggle against the bourgeoisie and its fascism!

"The world proletariat is with the heroic proletariat of Austria, whose supreme struggle will always be inscribed in the pages of the history of the world proletarian revolution."

As a sign of proletarian solidarity the workers of the factory decided to give a day's pay to the fund to aid the revolutionary proletariat of Austria.

To handle the funds coming in from every corner of the Soviet Union, the Central Council of the All-Russian Trade Unions has opened a special banking account in the Palace of Labor branch of the State Bank.

* * *

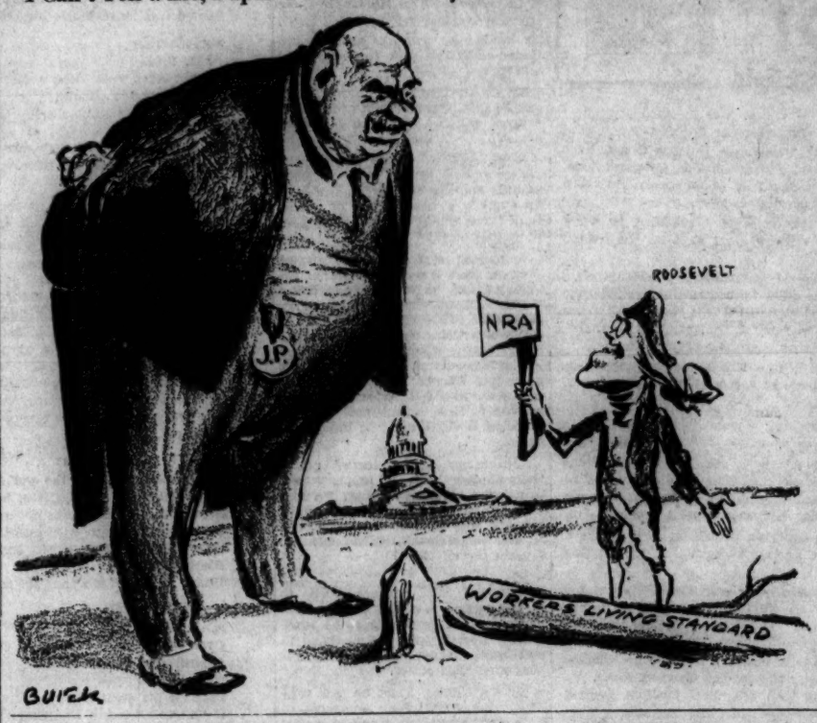
NEW YORK.—The European Bureau of the International Red Aid has given 15,000 francs to the victims of fascist terror in Austria, according to a cable received here by the International Labor Defense, from the Paris headquarters of the organization.

At the same time, the I. R. A. has called on all I. L. D. sections in 70 countries, to raise more funds for defense and relief of these heroic workers of Austria.

The International Labor Defense has already sent directives to every district, section and branch of the organization, for the immediate collection of funds, to be turned over without deduction for any expenses, to the Austrian victims, through the I. R. A. bureau in Paris, William L. Patterson, national secretary, announced. The national office has set as the minimum contribution to be raised for this purpose through the efforts of the I. L. D., the sum of $3,000, by March 18, the day of the Paris Commune, which is celebrated throughout the world by the working class as the I. R. A. day.

The I. L. D. will not only participate throughout the country in every action of protest against the Austrian reaction, but will also prepare in its own organization, and act to stimulate in every other organization of workers, streams of delegations to the Austrian Consulates, of the broadest united front character, and will participate in every such delegation.

"I Can't Tell a Lie, Papa. I Did It With My Little Hatchet!" —*By Burck*



France to Tax Wages of Foreign Born 10 p. c.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—All non-French workers in France must pay ten per cent of their wages in a special tax, under the provisions of a bill passed in the Chamber of Deputies today.

This tax will hit more than 2,000,000 foreign-born workers of many nationalities, in particular German, Italian, and Central European workers, who are thus made subject to a ten per cent wage-cut in addition to the crushing taxes which all workers in France must pay.

Irish Free State Begins Recruiting New State Army

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—The Irish Free State begins today the recruiting of a territorial army of 15,000.

This state force is intended to "unite those who fought against each other in the civil war," which means that it is designed to arm and train a state force for the suppression of all working class resistance, in addition to the recently organized political police force.

Like the state army of Austria, this territorial force ostensibly organized in opposition to the fascist Blue Shirt gangs and the Irish Republican Army is intended to become the state arm for the imposition of fascism

Britain Threatens South America to Force More Trade

LONDON, Feb. 21.—An open threat to South American countries to buy British goods or lose all chance to borrow new money or get any concessions on old loans from British financiers was made in the House of Commons by representatives of some of the most powerful British industrial and financial interests.

This threat, which takes the form of a demand that the British government refuse to allow any British support of the nearly bankrupt South American countries unless they agree to spend the bulk of all new credits in Great Britain, is a declaration of intensified trade war against the United States.

Both British and American financiers with billions to lend and no safe market, and industrialists using every resource to capture markets for their products, are now mobilizing their most powerful resources short of war in their desperate fight for markets.

Coming on top of the attempts of each country to squeeze the other out by cheapening their currency and thereby cheapening their exports, this new step brings the conflicts and antagonisms between the world's greatest imperialist countries to a sharpness which is moving them headlong toward war as the only capitalist way to seek a solution of their crisis.

"Workers' Rule Will Solve the Coal Crisis"

Mary Van Kleeck Report By Russel Sage Foundation Hits Bosses

NEW YORK.—Only by the struggle for power and the establishment of a planned economy, impossible under capitalism, will the workers be able to solve such conditions of widespread unemployment, waste, accidents and bloodshed which now occur in the coal industry of the United States, is the conclusion of a report published by the Rusell Sage Foundation, based on etxensive studies made by Mary Van Kleeck, director of the foundation.

The report issued by Miss Van Kleeck points out that the coal industry in the United States "has for 50 years caused continuous and widespread unemployment, waste of an indispensable and unrestorable natural resource, and discrimination against the household consumer in favor of the steel industry, public utilities and other large industrial buyers."

She then contrasts the chaos, the bitter conditions of the American miners, with the planned economy of the Soviet Union, where under the development of Socialism the miners are not suffering from unemployment, but with planned economy find their conditions constantly improved.

Example of U. S. S. R.

Such conditions, declare Miss Van Kleeck, can be achieved in the United States only by following the example of the Soviet Union.

As an immediate step, the report urges elimination of company unions, strengthening of the genuine trade unions of the miners, unemployment funds, complete freedom of the workers to organize, workers' education and technical training.

However, it is made clear in the report that these are only temporary protective measures. A solution of the crisis in the coal industry cannot be considered apart from the "total economy" of the present order, points out Miss Van Kleeck.

Political Structure

Miss Van Kleeck says, adding:

"The struggle for power to bring this change about will be between workers and owners. And in that task, which may well be the historic work of this generation, the miners will have an important part to play, as they have played an important part in the workers' struggles in the past."

Both economic and political structure must be changed if the United States is to move from the present irrational condition of poverty in the midst of plenty to the constructive task of using the abundance of America's natural resources to replace the present shamefully low standards of living in the basic industries with security, comfort and hopefulness commensurate with the skill and productivity of America's workers."

Police and S. P. Leaders in Mutual Praise for Attack on Workers

New York "Daily News," "Post," Join With S. P. Officials

By H. G.

SOCIALIST leaders and the police have always been a chummy lot. Now their alliance is sealed in the blood of militant workers, in the blood of Communists. Just now there is mutual admiration between the very police who club strikers, and Socialist leaders, growing out of the attack on Comrade C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, at the Madison Square Garden meeting last Friday.

Who are the police? As the greatest leaders of the revolutionary movement, Karl Marx, Frederick Engels and V. I. Lenin,, have pointed out, the police are part of the armed force of the capitalist state, used in the final instance to oppress, suppress and beat the workers when they fight against the rule of capitalism.

Now with the development of fascist measures, the suppressive force of the capitalist government plays a more active and prominent role.

Having failed to carry through their plans of bringing the fascist Matthew Woll, and the Mussolini-decorated Mayor LaGuardia, to the Madison Square Garden to besmirch and sully the heroic name of the Austrian workers, the Socialist leaders now instigate the police to more open violence against the workers, particularly the militant workers led by the Communists.

For example, the New York Daily News, carries on an open campaign for increased violence. After the demonstration of Socialist and Communist workers before the Austrian Consulate, the Daily News published one of the most blood-thirsty editorials yet to appear in a capitalist paper. This editorial was entitled, "Use Violence Against the Reds!" That is the slogan of Hitler, Dollfuss and Mussolini.

This gutter sheet, in order to get support for its policy of fascist violence, goes to Socialist Party leaders and gets their approval for the police clubbing of Communists, and by that token all revolutionary and struggling workers.

Every Socialist Party member should confront their leaders with the following facts and ask them to explain:

Last Sunday's News prints an article entitled, "Riot Convinces Socialist Cops Should Carry Clubs." Workers in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in the I. L. G. W. U. who have felt these very clubs over their heads should demand to know why Socialist leaders urge cops to carry on the growing violent policy of the capitalist state.

The "News" article goes on to state:

"Although his party has long campaigned against the use of police clubs, to subdue disorderly civilian demonstrators, Louis Waldman, former Socialist candidate for governor, was emphatic in favoring their employment in outbreaks, like the one at the Garden, which grew out of a Pink rally protesting 'Austrian butcheries.'"

A Socialist leader becomes emphatic in demanding the police use their clubs when Communists ask for a united front with Socialist workers in support of their Austrian brothers. A Socialist leader becomes emphatic in urging the police crush the heads of workers with their clubs when Communists and Socialist workers protest the sullying of the heroic deeds of the Austrian workers by the fascist Woll and Mayor LaGuardia.

"The police handled themselves admirably," said Waldman, "and did the best they could with their bare hands to halt the brawl, but they should be equipped with nightsticks on occasions like that one."

What was the occasion? Communists were joining with Socialist workers to fight against fascism, to arouse tremendous protest against the slaughter of the ustrian workers. The Socialist leaders were not satisfied in splitting the head of Comrade Hathaway with chairs. They want the police to jump in and finish the job with their clubs.

Every striker who has seen the brutal cops march by with their clubs, who has seen his fellow worker felled to the ground by police clubs, will boil with indignation at this fascist declaration of the Socialist leader Waldman.

The police will remember this "invitation. "Haven't the Socialist leaders urged us to carry clubs." they will argue. "It is true they want to pick the occasion. But we are the best judges of that, being the best defenders of capitalism against every struggle of the workers," they will add.

How closely these police, these gunmen protecting the interests of capitalism, felt to the Socialist leaders is shown by the admiration they lavished on the gangster attacks they made at Madison Square Garden.

"After the meeting dispersed," reports the Bronx Home News of February 17, "Inspector Anderson, who was present at the Garden, commented on the private police work of the Socialists, with the words, 'And a very good job they did of it, too!"

Inspector Anderson, who has clubbed more than one striker himself, knows a good job when he sees it, and this gets his professional approval.

Ex-Army Officer Scores Police Attack at Austrian Consulate

"Police Upholders of Fascist Terror," Says Man Trained in Same Company as Gen. O'Ryan

NEW YORK.—A former Army officer, trained in the same National Guard Company with Police Commissioner General John F. O'Ryan, who witnessed the brutal slugging of workers on the Library steps at the time of the demonstration before the Austrian consulate, sent a letter of protest to the General against the unprovoked attack on men and women.

The letter, signed by Paul F. Crosbie, follows:

* * *

New York, N. Y.

Feb. 15th, 1934.

General John F. O'Ryan,
Police Commissioner, New York City
Sir:

To introduce myself I mention a few facts. I began my military career under Captain "Billy" Underwood in "G" Company 7th Regt. N.G.N.Y., just as you did. In 1915 I was one of the first hundred to enroll for and organize the first Citizens Military Training Camp. In 1917 I enrolled in the First Officers Training Camp and began 25 months of military service that took me to France for more than a year and gave me 56 consecutive days at the front. The records of the 313 F. A. and the testimony of the men and officers of this regiment will attest my service to my country.

Further, my ancestors fought in our first revolutionary war and through many succeeding generations have been respected and useful citizens of this country. I am a graduate of one of our oldest and most distinguished colleges, the father of five grown children, and feel myself as well qualified to speak in the name of the United States as any man alive.

Now to my story. Yesterday I took part in the demonstration before the Austrian Consulate, a demonstration by American citizens against the murder of fellow workers by a decadent government that can only hold its power by the brutal murder and oppression of the majority of its citizens. In making this demonstration I and thousands of others were only exercising our fundamental right of peaceful assembly and free speech. We were unarmed and utterly unprepared for violence. The streets and sidewalks were, of course, jammed with protestants and the steps of the Library crowded with onlookers. Without warning or any provocation that I could see, a squad of mounted police charged down Fifth Avenue from 43rd Street, bowling over pedestrians as they went. In front of the Library they executed a right turn and charged up the steps into the crowd, a crowd that was penned in and helpless. I followed after, helping prostrate women and children on to their feet and out of the way of flying hoofs. A squad of brutal police on foot followed your mounted Cossacks and belabored us, who were rescuing the fallen. For the first time in a long and active life I felt the sting of a policeman's club. Sir, I was dumfounded. I saw innocent women and men cracked over the head with clubs in the hands of your vicious police. I saw Robert Minor, one of our most distinguished citizens, knocked unconscious, and I myself was clubbed for going to his aid.

In the past, both as father and as Scout Master, I taught youth to look upon the police as their friends and faithful servants. Your brutal police taught me that I was wrong. Yesterday they were the upholders of fascist terror. I protest, Sir, and demand that disciplinary action be taken against the entire detail that smeared the steps of the Library, and especially against the officer who gave that brutal and unnecessary order for the mounted police to charge.

Yours truly,

—Paul F. Crosbie

All for More Violence Against Militant Workers

The views of the Socialist leaders on police and against the Communist Party appeal for unity of all workers are sustained by the capitalist press. The New York Evening Post, a rabid supporter of Roosevelt's fascist measures, published an editorial on the Madison Square Garden Meeting, entitled "Disgraceful." It was disgraceful to this boss sheet for workers to prevent the scabby Woll and the strikebreaking LaGuardia from speaking.

"Communists staged a disgraceful spectacle in breaking up the Austrian protest meeting at Madison Square Garden," says the Post editorial. Not a word can they find to characterize the vicious, murderous attack made on the editor of the Daily Worker, comrade Hathaway. They follow the cue given by the Jewish Daily Forward and conclude: "Only Nazi hoodlums could have equalled the demonstration by the Communists."

Which of course justifies, according to the Socialist leaders and the capitalist press the appeal to the police for a fascist attack on Communists and all militant workers.

It is no accident whatever that on the New York Daily News the editors have availed themselves of the services of the Socialist David Karsner, whose knowledge comes in handy for their fascist editorials. On the New York Evening Post, the capitalist owners have the help of the Socialist Edward Levinson, trained for anti-workingclass slander by his experience on the New Leader.

Every Socialist worker must look these facts squarely in the face. Where does this policy of his officials lead to? What does it mean instigating and emphatically urging the police to use their clubs? It is a justification of the growing violence against the whole workingclass. This is the provocation of a social-fascist. It is the seal of approval of Socialist leadership to all of the violence of the capitalist police against Communists and every militant worker. We must not forget that Dollfuss leveled his first and main attack against the Communist Party of Austria with the help of the Bauers, Deutchs and Adlers. So Waldman wants to direct the policeman's club against the Communists, but the recoil the greatest blow will be struck against the workingclass. Down with the united front of the Socialist leaders and the capitalist police!